

THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER  
Edited in Paris  
Printed Simultaneously in  
Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong and Singapore

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,171

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1983

ESTABLISHED 1887

## U.S. Sets 4 Goals to Avoid Snags at Economic Summit

By H. Erich Heinemann  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — The United States plans to pursue four main goals when the major industrial democracies hold economic talks later this month, according to a classified memorandum prepared by W. Allen Wallis, undersecretary of state for economic affairs.

Wallis states that the memo has been "approved in general terms" by President Ronald Reagan. The document was made available by a source outside the government.

The principal objectives for the summit are:

- "Positive steps to fight protectionism, avoid predatory trade practices, resolve outstanding trade problems and pursue greater trade liberalization."
- "Agreement to a set of principles to guide our collective approach to problems of international debt and finance."
- "Endorsement of the principles governing our future approach to East-West economic relations."
- "Agreement to a set of principles to guide our collective approach to problems of international debt and finance."

## U.S. and Europe Cool To French Reform Call

By Axel Krane  
International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — Senior U.S. and West European officials expressed a mixture of skepticism and mild interest Tuesday in President Francois Mitterrand's proposal for calling a "new Bretton Woods" conference to promote international economic recovery.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz, addressing a news conference Tuesday evening, described the French president's proposal as "an eloquent statement" of Mr. Mitterrand's views.

Mr. Mitterrand proposed an international meeting to reform the world's monetary system, stabilize exchange rates and promote growth in developing countries during a reception Monday evening for officials attending the annual ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris.



A parish priest in Santa Cruz Tlapacoya, Mexico, searched the rubble of his church Monday after a fireworks explosion late Sunday demolished the building, killing 21 persons. Among 153 wounded, 26 were in serious condition. The town, 15 miles from Mexico City, had been celebrating the annual feast of the Holy Cross.

## Red Cross Says Iran, Iraq Flout Geneva Codes

By Iain Guest  
International Herald Tribune  
GENEVA — The International Committee of the Red Cross has registered an exceptionally strong protest with the governments of Iran and Iraq over their treatment of prisoners and civilians in the Gulf war, accusing them of "grave and repeated breaches" of the Geneva Conventions.

In a statement delivered to the two governments Sunday, but which has not yet been made public here, the Red Cross charged Iran and Iraq with killing and mistreating their prisoners, abandoning and extending wounded enemies on the field of battle, deporting civilians en masse from captured territory and shelling civilians indiscriminately.

"Such acts are in total disregard of the very essence of international humanitarian law," the statement said. Iran signed the four Geneva Conventions in 1957; Iraq signed them in 1956.

Protests of this kind by the normally discreet Red Cross committee are almost without precedent. In 1974, the agency protested curbs on visits by its delegates to prisoners held by Israel and the Arab countries. And in 1979, it registered an appeal to the belligerents in the Rhodesian civil war.

This latest move is considered particularly important because the Gulf war has resulted in the capture of 60,000 prisoners, more than in any international conflict since the war between India and Pakistan in 1971. Approximately 50,000 Iraqis are being held in Iran.

The Red Cross statement charged both governments with killing and abandoning wounded captives on the field of battle and with refusing to repatriate seriously wounded prisoners, as required by the Geneva Conventions. So far, the Geneva transfers have been arranged since the war began in 1980, involving 228 POWs.

## Reagan Meets Security Advisers To Weigh Shift in Talks at Geneva

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan met Tuesday with his national security advisers to consider shifting the American position in arms negotiations with the Soviet Union, while the president also pressed his case with Congress for deployment of the new MX missile.

The White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, would not comment directly on the meeting but said, "It is indeed possible that we may have modifications" in the U.S. proposal at the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks in Geneva.

An administration official, who asked that he not be identified, said the session with the security advisers "was not a decision-making session." But he added that, by the time talks with the Soviet Union resume, the treaty that Mr. Reagan proposed a year ago may be altered.

The key shift under consideration in Mr. Reagan's meeting with his advisers is how to change the current U.S. proposal that both sides reduce their existing forces to 850 missiles each.

One option involves increasing the 850-missile level somewhat. Another option, however, is to drop the missile level completely and have the United States rely instead on the number of missile warheads in each arsenal as the main measure.



President Francois Mitterrand, left, shaking hands with George P. Shultz, the American secretary of state, after they met for an hour Tuesday in the Elysee Palace in Paris.

## Shultz Urges Russians to Back Lebanon Pact

By John M. Goshko  
Washington Post Service  
PARIS — U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz urged the Soviet Union on Tuesday "to get on the side of peace" and use its influence to help bring about withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon.

Mr. Shultz made his appeal at a news conference here after a meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Most of the questions were about the peace agreement negotiated by Mr. Shultz last week between Israel and Lebanon.

Implementation of the accord depends on the willingness of Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization to pull their forces out of Lebanon. Israel has made such a withdrawal a precondition for taking its troops out.

However, President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, who has been rebuilding his armed forces with Soviet assistance, has been sharply critical of the agreement and has refused to say whether he will honor a Lebanese request for removal of all foreign forces.

## Draft Israeli-Lebanese Accord Is Result of 4 Months of Negotiations

The following article is based on reporting by David K. Shipler, Thomas L. Friedman and Bernard Gwertzman and was written by Mr. Gwertzman.

PARIS — The draft Israeli-Lebanese agreement on joint security arrangements, which may or may not survive either the outside pressures from Syria or its own fragility, was the result of more than four months of negotiations that reached a turning point in Beirut last Wednesday.

U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz had just asked Lebanon's leaders to accept a final draft that U.S. and Lebanese officials had worked out overnight.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, the leading Moslem in the Lebanese government, who had been openly worried all morning about the terms of the accord, grew suddenly angry and told Mr. Shultz that the draft agreement contained so many concessions to the Israelis that Lebanon could not afford to agree to it.

Mr. Secretary, you are asking us to go on a long journey, Mr. Wazzan told Mr. Shultz through an interpreter. "In the Arab world, I assume you know the camel is the preferred method of transport on a long journey. A camel, you may not know, can only carry so much of a load if you want it to perform the desired trek. If you want us to make this journey, you had better reduce the load."

That was the third time Mr. Wazzan had threatened to walk out of the talks, Lebanese officials said. At that point, U.S. participants said Monday, they feared Mr. Shultz's diplomatic mission might collapse.

The Lebanese had been agreeing to points one by one, an aide to Mr. Shultz said, "but now they were faced with accepting the whole package. I think they were tired, scared of the Syrian pressure and annoyed at the Israelis for their demands. You'd have to say the diplomatic circuits were overloaded for the Lebanese."

Mr. Shultz called for a recess. He and Philip C. Habib, a U.S. special envoy in the Middle East, took Mr. Wazzan aside. In what his aides regarded as an unusual rhetorical flourish for him, Mr. Shultz told Mr. Wazzan that the sides had come to a point of decision in the long negotiations; that the projected accord was hard for some Lebanese to swallow, just as it was for some Israelis; but that it was an agreement that held out the chance for the eventual withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon.

Mr. Wazzan hesitated. But eventually, officials said, he acknowledged that the Lebanese had indeed agreed to the draft.

Mr. Shultz took the package — consisting of an 11-page agreement, an 11-page military annex and side letters from the United States to both Lebanon and Israel — with him to Israel for a climactic session with Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Although Mr. Begin had not met Mr. Shultz before, they seemed to get along well from the start.

"It was all very proper, like a 19th-century friendship," a U.S. official said. "It was 'Mr. Prime Minister' and 'Mr. Secretary' throughout. But it seemed to work well. I think Begin wanted to give Shultz an agreement if it were at all possible."

In their final session Wednesday night, Mr. Shultz told Mr. Begin, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens that he had brought from Lebanon a final document. He said he could guarantee the Lebanese would sign it, if Israel approved it.

Two days later, the Israeli cabinet approved the package "in principle" by a vote of 17-2, with some requested "clarifications." Mr. Shultz said almost immediately afterward that the clarification posed no problem, but there were reports from Lebanon on Monday that the Israelis were trying to reopen the negotiations through the clarifications. Thus, the agreement could still come apart.

The Lebanese parliament must give its formal approval, something the Americans hope could occur as early as Tuesday. This would be an act of defiance toward the Syrians, who have been pressing the Lebanese to reject it. Mr. Shultz flew back to Beirut on Sunday, primarily to bolster the morale of President Amin Gemayel, Mr. Wazzan and Foreign Minister Elie Salameh.

The negotiations for the agreement had been dragging on for four months when Mr. Shultz arrived in the Middle East two weeks ago. A senior Israeli official said Monday that the agreement was virtually concluded by the time Mr. Shultz arrived, and probably could have been finished without his intervention, although in not such a short period of time.

A senior U.S. official said Monday that prior to Mr. Shultz's arrival, 80 percent of the agreement had been negotiated, but "only 5 percent of the major issues" were settled.

For the Begin government, it was important to gain an agreement guaranteeing that the northern areas of Israel would no longer be threatened with artillery shells or infiltration. The Israelis also hoped for the establishment of a normal political and economic relationship with Lebanon, in effect breaking Lebanon away from its fellow Arabs.

The Lebanese, divided politically and with most of their country under occupation, were unable to negotiate very forcefully, particularly in the beginning. The very act of negotiating with Israel was a risky move, threatening not only Lebanon's standing in the Arab world, but its own internal political consensus.

"Nothing united the Lebanese leadership more than the negotiations," a U.S. official said Monday, "because it forced them to agree to some basic decisions."

By the time Mr. Shultz arrived in the Middle East, the Israelis and Lebanese had agreed on the shell of the package, and some specifics, such as Lebanon's ending the state of war with Israel and the establishment of a security zone in southern Lebanon, as well as some kind of verification mechanism. But the two sides were unable to agree on details. Many of the problems were significant.

INSIDE

- Afghan rebels were staggered by heaviest-ever Soviet-supported bombardments. Page 4.
- TOMORROW
- Paleontologists are deeply divided over whether the primate Lucy actually stood on her two feet 3 million years ago and walked. Science.
- INSIGHTS
- Harry Oppenheimer, intent on strengthening the economic ties binding Johannesburg to Western financial centers, believes more investment and growth are the surest antidotes to racial oppression. Page 8.
- BUSINESS/FINANCE
- N.Y. stocks closed slightly higher in heavy trading. Page 9.
- France has asked the EC for a multibillion-dollar loan to finance its deficit. Page 9.



# Polish Deputy Premier Is Strongly Criticized In a Soviet Journal

By John Kifner  
New York Times Service

WARSAW — One of the leading officials in General Wojciech Jaruzelski's government has been strongly criticized by the Soviet Union, and the attack has introduced a new element of uncertainty into Poland's political situation.

The criticism, in the Soviet journal *New Times*, was directed at Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski and was the strongest such attack since the imposition of martial law nearly 17 months ago.

Informants here said Monday that the article was a major factor in the indefinite postponing of a long-awaited meeting of the Polish Communist Party leadership scheduled in the next week to thrash out ideological differences.

The Soviet pressure is one of the elements of Poland's current politics — along with a simmering power struggle within the ruling Communist organization, a resurgent opposition in the streets, and the role of the Roman Catholic Church and the upcoming visit by Pope John Paul II — which have led to an uneasy and potentially volatile stalemate.

New Times, a Soviet ideological journal that is published in several languages, said the Polish party weekly *Polityka*, founded by Mr. Rakowski, was "allergic to real socialism."

The article, which criticized a number of Polish officials by name, was seen as strengthening the hand of hard-line, pro-Soviet elements within the Polish Communist Party, many of whom have been secretly opposed to what General Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, describes as his "economic reforms."

Among the officials attacked by New Times were Andrzej Werblan, a former Polish Communist Party ideologist; Jerzy Wiatr, a professor who directs the party's Marxist-Leninist Institute; and Daniel Pasent, a columnist and editor of *Polityka*.

While much of the maneuvering goes on behind a closely guarded facade, diplomats here discern a number of factions jostling for power.

In addition to the military men around General Jaruzelski, these include the party outsiders or "civilians," grouped around Mr. Rakowski; pro-Soviet hard-liners such as Tadeusz Grabski, now the Polish ambassador to East Germany; longtime survivors like Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski; party functionaries with their own interests to protect; and the security forces, which may themselves be divided into several groupings.

The so-called reformist elements within the party, as well as those sympathetic to the now-outlawed Solidarity independent labor union have largely resigned or been purged.

Rivalries within the party, infor-

mants here say, are likely to be exacerbated by the new political situation brought about by the success of the call by Solidarity's underground committee for anti-government demonstrations on May 1, the international workers' holiday.

Although the government had appeared for months to have crushed the Solidarity organization, tens of thousands of people demonstrated in a score of cities on May Day, sometimes clashing with the police. Two days later, thousands took to the streets again.

"Up to now, it appeared that the authorities could rule but not govern," a Western diplomat said. "Now, their ability to keep order must be questioned."

The role of the Roman Catholic Church and the impending visit in July of the Polish-born pope, an important factor in the political equation here. Tension in relations between the government authorities and the church has increased in recent days.

The government is said to be angry because last week's wave of demonstrations began at Masses. Church officials are deeply upset at an incident last week when secret police broke into a convent and beat six members of a church group who were aiding jailed Solidarity supporters.

The church hierarchy met after the attack and issued a strongly worded appeal calling for several government actions before the pope's visit — amnesty, the full lifting of martial law, the restoration of civil rights and jobs lost because of political beliefs.

General Jaruzelski, in a speech over the weekend, said that lasting cooperation with the church would come when it accepted "the socialist state," and complained of priests acting "under the influence of unbridled anti-communism or dire emotions."

The political tensions came as the government mounted a major publicity campaign around the weekend convention of what it is touting as a citizens' group that wants to heal the nation's wounds.

**Indian Leftists Seek Jail in Bihar Protest**

NEW DELHI — Thousands of leftist opposition political workers have voluntarily sought arrest in India's eastern state of Bihar as part of a weeklong protest against alleged government corruption, the Press Trust of India news agency reported Tuesday.

Official reports from the state capital of Patna said more than 2,000 people "sought arrest" Monday, the agency said. A press release by eight leftist parties said 5,000 were arrested. Bihar is ruled by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress-I Party.



Gerd Heidemann, right, answered newsmen's questions about the faked Hitler diaries on Tuesday at his home in Hamburg. Mr. Heidemann's lawyer, Egon Geis, is at his side.

## Pentagon Seeks Authority to Review Licenses for Export to Free World

By Michael Schrage  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a bid to increase its control over the flow of high technology into Eastern bloc nations, the Defense Department is seeking powers to review export licenses by U.S. companies that want to sell sensitive technology anywhere in the world.

In effect, the Defense Department is seeking veto power over the export of sensitive technology to neutral and allied countries to prevent any diversion of that technology to the communist bloc.

The strategic commodities involved include computers, lasers, semiconductors and semiconductor fabrication technology. The Pentagon is authorized to monitor only

the direct sale of such technologies to the Soviet Union, Eastern bloc countries and China.

"We would like to be in the loop in potentially risky areas for two reasons," a senior Pentagon official said. "One is to know where the [technology] leaks are coming from. That would be helpful because we have some leverage with local defense ministries. The other is to help us better understand where things are going in the open market. We want to know where the technology is headed."

## U.S. Sets 4 Main Goals For Economic Summit

(Continued from Page 1)

ample, over East-West trade and intervention in foreign-exchange markets. But the hope in Washington seems to be to avoid dealing with them at a political level.

One of the main concerns of other nations, Mr. Wallis says, is likely to be that U.S. economic policy, and in particular monetary policy, is not sufficiently expansionary.

He said that to complement domestic economic policy, the United States had advocated open international markets for products and capital. "We have resisted international schemes to 'fix' short-term domestic policies, to manage exchange rates, or to reform radically international trade and financial institutions."

"It is probable that all will argue for increased coordination of (read 'influence on') U.S. economic policy, some particularly urging intervention in exchange markets," the memo says.

Many of the participants are worried about deployment by the United States of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in their countries.

"Some think that the only way to lance that boil is for the U.S. to show more flexibility in arms control talks," Mr. Wallis says.

"All are concerned by our thrust toward greater control over East-West economic relations. They fear we want to lead them into econom-

ic warfare. They will want to temper our approach."

He predicts: "The other countries (except perhaps Germany) will display skepticism about free trade and especially new initiatives in the trade area."

"Some may actually advocate a new approach emphasizing 'managed' markets."

He said that to complement domestic economic policy, the United States had advocated open international markets for products and capital. "We have resisted international schemes to 'fix' short-term domestic policies, to manage exchange rates, or to reform radically international trade and financial institutions."

"After a painful adjustment, our domestic policies have succeeded in reducing inflation and launching new growth."

"Europeans, however, remain pessimistic, and some are prone to look for quick fixes through radical policy adjustments. With growth returning, the U.S. must resist sudden shifts that will once again create uncertainty and reignite inflation."

## Heidemann Fired Over Hitler Hoax

Dealer in Stuttgart Is Named as Source

By Paul Taylor

BONN — The West German reporter who obtained the fake Hitler diaries was fired Tuesday, and the publisher of Stern magazine said the documents came from a Stuttgart dealer who claimed to have connections to high-ranking East Germans.

The dismissal of Gerd Heidemann, 51, who had worked for Stern for 32 years, was announced Tuesday by a spokesman for the Hamburg-based publication. The magazine filed a fraud suit against Mr. Heidemann on Monday, three days after West German officials said the 62-volume "diary" was an obvious forgery.

Mr. Heidemann had claimed the documents survived a 1945 plane crash in what is now East Germany. At a news conference Tuesday in Hamburg, he insisted he had acted in good faith and said he had realized no financial gain in the affair. But he again refused to name the source of the papers.

Henri Nannen, the publisher of Stern, said Tuesday in Bonn that the magazine had learned the documents came from a man named Konrad Fischer, who deals in Nazi memorabilia.

Mr. Nannen said Mr. Fischer had claimed to have received the material from a relative, purportedly a general in the East German Army. "In fact, he turns out to be a railway station porter" in East Germany, Mr. Nannen said.

He said he believed East Germany had planned the papers in the past to create political unrest, but he gave no evidence for the accusation. East Germany has denied any involvement in the forgery.

Gerd Schultze, the chairman of Stern's publishing house, said the magazine paid 9 million Deutsche marks (about \$3.7 million) for the documents.

Several historians told Reuters that Mr. Fischer had offered them other material purportedly written by Hitler, including volumes of what were claimed to be his diaries.

Joachim Fest, a well-known West German biographer of Hitler, said he was one of those who had been offered material by Mr. Fischer.

## U.S. Weighs Shift in Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of the recommendations of the Scowcroft commission.

The president, some officials said, may withhold his final decisions until after Congress votes on the new, multiple-warhead MX missile, which Mr. Reagan wants approved.

In the last two weeks, Mr. Reagan has been pressed by several senators and representatives to respond to the Scowcroft panel's recommendation that the White House "reassess" its strategic arms proposal to bring it into line with the commission's findings.

The present U.S. proposal calls for the United States and the Soviet Union to reduce their nuclear warheads to 5,000 each, down from about 7,500 now, and to limit the numbers of missiles to 850.

The Soviet Union currently has about 2,350 land- and submarine-based missiles, while the United States has about 1,600.

The commission called on the administration to change or eliminate those missile numbers because they provide an incentive to put as many warheads as possible on a single missile and thus detract from any move to less-threatening single-warhead missiles.

The panel and about a dozen lawmakers who have written to Mr. Reagan about the recommendation are all strong supporters of development of a small missile for the 1990s that would eventually succeed the 10-warhead MX, scheduled to be deployed in 1986. These lawmakers are all skeptical about the administration's enthusiasm for the small-missile program.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Chernenko Out of Soviet Hospital

MOSCOW (AP) — Konstantin U. Chernenko, a political rival of the Soviet leader Yuri V. Andropov, was recently hospitalized with pneumonia, but was released from the hospital Friday, a woman at his office said Tuesday.

Mr. Chernenko, 71, has not been seen in public since March 30. He has missed four major public appearances, which prompted speculation that he had lost a power struggle with Mr. Andropov.

### Hu Arrives in Belgrade for Talks

BELGRADE (UPI) — China's Communist Party leader, Hu Yaobang, traveled from Romania to neighboring Yugoslavia Tuesday on a trip underlining Beijing's support for the two independent-minded communist countries.

Milija Ribicic, president of nonaligned Yugoslavia's Communist Party, welcomed Mr. Hu, who arrived in Belgrade on a five-day visit from Bucharest.

In Bucharest, Mr. Hu completed talks with the president and party leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, on bilateral relations and major international questions. The two leaders reaffirmed their stands that interparty relations should be based on the mutual respect for the autonomy, equality and independence of each party.

### Plan for 9 New West Bank Posts

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Nine new settlements will be established near the occupied West Bank town of Hebron as part of an ambitious project to move 100,000 Jews to the disputed region by 1986, Ze'ev Ben Yosef, a spokesman for the World Zionist Organization, said Tuesday.

Mr. Ben Yosef said that the proposal for the nine rural outposts in the Hebron hills would be presented to the Israeli cabinet ministerial settlement committee for approval later this month.

He said that four settlements already existed in the Hebron hills region and that six were under various stages of construction. The nine new settlements, he said, were to be completed within the next three years.

### Czechs Bar N.Y. Times Reporter

ZURICH (NYT) — A correspondent for The New York Times has been barred from entering Czechoslovakia for refusing to allow security officials at the Prague airport to inspect his personal address book.

The correspondent, Henry Kamm, chief of the Rome bureau of The Times, told the Czechoslovak officials Monday that to allow the book to be inspected would be an infringement of the right of privacy and violate a journalist's duty not to disclose potential sources or contacts.

The book, Mr. Kamm said, contained no references to his Czechoslovak contacts.

Mr. Kamm had been issued a 10-day visa by the Czechoslovak Embassy in Rome to write an article on Milos Forman, who is directing the film version of "Amadeus." The filming is taking place in Czechoslovakia. It is Mr. Forman's first movie in his native country since he left in 1968 and became a U.S. citizen.

### Thatcher Cancels Washington Trip

LONDON (Reuters) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has canceled a planned visit to Washington from May 26 to May 28 because of the forthcoming British election, according to a statement released by her office Tuesday.

But she left open the possibility of attending the seven-nation economic summit at Williamsburg, Virginia, from May 28 to May 30, Tuesday's statement said that a decision on British representation at the meeting would be made later.

Mrs. Thatcher had been due to visit Washington prior to the summit meeting to confer with President Ronald Reagan and to receive an award for encouraging Anglo-American cooperation.

### For the Record

LISBON (UPI) — Mario Soares, the Socialist Party leader, and his Social Democratic counterpart, Carlos Mota Pinto, met Tuesday to start negotiations on the formation of a coalition government following a general election 15 days ago.

MADRID (Reuters) — A Madrid court issued a warrant Tuesday for the arrest of José María Ruiz Mateos, former head of Spain's largest private holding group, Rumasa, after he failed to answer two summonses to testify on charges of fraud in the company, a court official said. The government took over Rumasa in February, citing financial irregularities.

SUNDSVALL, Sweden (Reuters) — The Swedish Navy has scaled down its hunt for two foreign submarines it said it had been searching for for 13 days off its northern coast, a defense staff spokesman said Tuesday. He said the navy believed the vessels had left the area.

## Israeli-Lebanese Accord Took 4 Months of Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

• The Israelis had sought "open borders" for goods and people. The Lebanese, afraid of reaction in the Arab world, were reluctant to go that far. Instead, there is agreement for passage between the two countries at two designated entry points. Specific negotiations on future relations will begin within six months after a withdrawal of Israeli forces begins.

In the meantime, discussions about current trade and travel will be handled by the Joint Liaison Committee, which will have representatives of Lebanon, Israel and the United States. But all decisions of the committee must be unanimous, giving Lebanon a veto to protect its sovereignty on key issues.

• The Lebanese wanted the United States represented on all joint committees and subcommittees to offset the Israelis. The Israelis said they did not think that was necessary. Under the compromise, either side can invite the United States to any committee meeting. The Lebanese have said they will extend a permanent invitation to the United States and the United States has agreed to accept it on a permanent basis.

• On the issue of Major Haddad, Mr. Shultz secured the agreement of Mr. Gemayel to appoint him as the officer in charge of intelligence and anti-terrorism in the south, but not as commander, as sought by the Israelis.

Assuming the Lebanese parliament formally approves the draft agreement, the next step for the Americans is to help the Lebanese get Arab and other backing for a Syrian withdrawal.

Mr. Shultz said Sunday it was inconceivable that this can happen without a U.S. official flying around the Middle East. The most likely candidate is Mr. Shultz himself, but he said, "I am not bidding for the job."

• Actual combat roles in southern Lebanon would be reserved for the Lebanese Army, but to ease the Israeli concerns about the effectiveness of the Lebanese, the U.S. Special Forces, known as the Green Berets, will be in charge of training two companies of Lebanese troops charged with rooting out guerrillas.

### "I've put you on Sabena"

You'll be in Denver for dinner

Sabena's flights to North America all leave between 11:35 and 13:15 from Brussels, one of Europe's most compact, convenient and least stressful airports.

20 flights a week deliver you in New York, Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit or Montreal. Early enough to fly on and arrive just about anywhere else in North America on the same day. And unlike most European airlines Sabena still offers First Class service within Europe and all the way through.

Sabena. More than 70 destinations round the world. Your travel agent or nearest Sabena office has all the details.

belgian world airlines

### IT'S THE NEW YORK HILTON.

It's the very heart of Manhattan. Broadway, Lincoln Center, Fifth Avenue, Central Park. Right where you want to be. Our staff speaks your language. Our special services for international guests help you to enjoy it all. And our rooms offer you many comforts that you deserve. Call Hilton Reservation Service or your travel agent, or write for our brochure, 1335 Avenue of the Americas at 54th Street, New York 10019, (212) 586-7000. Telex: NYHUR 238492. CABLE: NY HILTEL.

THE NEW YORK HILTON  
AT ROCKEFELLER CENTER

### UNIVERSITY DEGREE

For Life, Learning & Work Experience

Degrees for people who want to be more effective and secure in their Jobs or Professions.

Earn a BACHELOR'S, MASTER'S or DOCTORATE Degree by utilizing your life and work experience. College equivalent credits are given for your job, military, company training, industrial courses, seminars or business experience. We accept college credits no matter when taken. No residency required. Our graduates are recognized for their achievements in business and industry. We will assist you in completing your degree requirements without formal classes or seminars at your own pace and time.

Send detailed resume on work life and academic experience for a no cost evaluation.

PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY  
16208 Ventura Blvd., (W), Encino, Cal. 91436 U.S.A. Telex 182316

Degrees not accredited in U.K.





Salvadoran troops unload an empty coffin in the town of El Zapote, northeast of San Salvador, after more than 50 soldiers died in clashes with guerrillas in the area.

## Salvador Accord Eludes House Panel

By Martin Tolchin  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Democrats on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, divided over military aid to El Salvador, were unable to reach a compromise at a 90-minute meeting.

The dispute Monday involved the question of requiring presidential certification that El Salvador had taken specific steps to end human rights violations and to negotiate unconditionally with the Salvadoran rebels. A Foreign Affairs subcommittee approved such certification as a condition for the \$86.3 million that the administration seeks for El Salvador in the 1984 fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1.

But some committee members would merely require that El Salvador prepare a plan containing objectives satisfactory to the Congress. They contended it was unrealistic to expect the Salvadoran government to have taken specific steps in time to receive the additional U.S. aid.

A proposed compromise would provide half the financing immediately and the remainder after six months, pending El Salvador's submission of a plan. If Congress found the Salvadoran response unsatisfactory, it would have 30 days to cut off aid under a veto by both houses. The compromise was proposed by Representative Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois, the committee's second-ranking Democrat, who is author of the plan that would require objectives rather than specific steps.

Representative Stephen J. Solarz, a New York Democrat who was the author of the plan to require presidential certification, said he would accept the compromise with two exceptions: that the president certify that El Salvador had begun efforts toward an "unconditional dialogue" with the

rebels and that aid be conditional on approval by both Houses rather than be subject to their possible veto.

As approved by the Foreign Affairs subcommittee, additional aid to El Salvador would be conditional on presidential certification that the Salvadoran government had initiated an unconditional dialogue with the rebels, unless the rebels refused to participate; had ended the abduction and slayings of dissidents; had made progress on land redistribution; and had begun the trials of those accused of killing four American churchwomen and two labor officials.

**Troops Approach Town**  
Salvadoran government forces advanced Monday to within about three miles (4.8 kilometers) of the town of Cinquera, which was overrun Sunday by guerrillas, United Press International reported from San Salvador.

Colonel Roberto Rodriguez Murcia, commander of the garrison in nearby Sensuntepeque, led a force of about 800 men toward Cinquera, which was being held by an estimated 600 guerrillas. Cinquera is 30 miles northwest of San Salvador and near a major hydroelectric dam.

Government artillery was fired throughout the day Monday on suspected guerrilla positions from the town of Tejutepetec, while U.S.-supplied A-37 jets flew bombing raids, reporters in the area said. Colonel Rodriguez Murcia, interviewed in Tejutepetec, said the guerrillas had killed 21 soldiers in Cerro de Mesas and 36 more in Cinquera. He said 16 guerrillas had been killed in villages just south of Cinquera.

The rebels' clandestine Radio Venceremos said Monday that 60 soldiers had been killed or wounded in and around Cinquera.

## Insurgency in Colombia Is at a Crucial Juncture

By Jackson Diehl  
Washington Post Service

FLORENCIA, Colombia — Aquilino Torres was working his tiny plot in a jungle river settlement near here one day in 1981 when a column of the M-19, a leftist guerrilla group, came and plucked him up.

A commercial plane hijacked by the insurgents and packed with arms had just crash-landed in the jungle nearby, and the M-19, Mr. Torres said, "needed people to unload."

"They said it would only be two days' work," Mr. Torres said in the raspy, slurred Spanish of this region's poor farmers. "But then the Army came with the repression, and they knew who had gone along. I was afraid to go back."

In this way, Mr. Torres, 38, a peasant with a family of six and no notion of politics, became one of the thousands swept up in Colombia's seemingly endless guerrilla wars. The conflicts have bled this country of lives and development for more than 25 years.

There are about 3,000 armed guerrillas operating through the country, and they are said to receive support from Cuba and Libya. But the Reagan administration, with its eyes on problems to the north of here, is seeking to transfer the 1983 military aid it earmarked for Colombia to El Salvador. And in this wild region of mountains and jungle, the history

of violence is reaching a potentially crucial juncture.

Under a major new program, millions of dollars in government development aid is being poured into this area, and an unconditional amnesty has been extended to guerrillas both in the field and in the jails.

Once trapped between aggressive guerrilla fronts and the avenging army, thousands of cattlemen, farmers and poor peasants like Mr. Torres are being offered a slim chance to start over.

"It is the first step in a long process," said Nelson Valencia Mendez, the mayor of Florencia. He is helping Mr. Torres secure a loan for the equivalent of \$5,700 to buy land under one of the new "pacification" programs.

The effort to pacify Florencia and the sprawling Caqueta department around it is part of a nation-

wide program that has become both the centerpiece of President Belisario Betancur's Conservative government and a potential model for other Latin American countries.

Mr. Betancur created a special peace commission in September and has since pushed a program of amnesty, dialogue with guerrilla leaders and wide-ranging political and economic reforms.

The results have been mixed. While many guerrilla leaders at first accepted the program and curbed their violent activities, major sectors of the armed movement, including most of the M-19, recently announced their intention to return to war. Since the amnesty became law last November, more than 100 persons, including 39 soldiers, have died in the violence.

There are six major leftist guerrilla groups in the region around

Florencia, each with 60 to 80 fighters under a decentralized command. Cattlemen taking refuge in Florencia say the guerrillas regularly force them to pay a fee for each acre of land or head of cattle.

The military, in turn, is accused by church-based human rights workers of acting arbitrarily and with undue force. Leaders of a human rights committee in Caqueta say they documented 164 civilian deaths at the hands of the army between late 1979 and mid-1982.

Mayor Valencia said he has a file of 250 statements signed by guerrillas who have accepted the amnesty. Many, he said, have been put to work in municipal programs to repair schools and build new roads. Funded by part of a \$240-million, four-year budget for the "rehabilitation" of Caqueta.

Coaxed by Mr. Valencia and Florencia's archbishop, José Luis

Serna, several of the guerrilla fronts have continued to support publicly the new reform programs and to avoid violence. Many of the guerrillas trickling into the city seem grateful for the chance to return from the uncomfortable and hazardous life of a guerrilla fighter to steady jobs.

At the same time, some guerrilla leaders have threatened new offensives and overtly sought to undermine the peace efforts. In February, a faction of the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces ambushed a military convoy.

Meanwhile, many local army officials, contemptuous of the amnesty program, have continued efforts to fight even those guerrillas who have called for a truce.

Many community leaders fear that the civilian officials and conciliatory guerrillas will be crushed by the two extremes.

## U.S. Reduces Nicaragua's Sugar Quota 90%

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is sharply reducing Nicaragua's sugar sales in the United States and sharing the extra quota among three friendly Central American states, administration officials said Tuesday.

El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica are to be given most of Nicaragua's share of the lucrative U.S. sugar trade, worth an additional \$14 million to them, the officials said.

The decision to apply economic pressure against Nicaragua was made by the National Security Council, they added, and endorsed by President Ronald Reagan.

In Managua, the Foreign Ministry said Monday the United States had told Nicaragua that the move stemmed from its hostile rhetoric against Washington, its alleged military backing for guerrillas in El Salvador and its unwillingness to take part in talks to ease tensions in Central America.

The U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua, Anthony Quainton, told the ministry that the annual import from Nicaragua would be cut from 51,789 tons to 6,000 beginning Oct. 1.

**U.S. Determination Seen**  
Earlier, Lou Cannon and Margot Hornblower of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

The action against Managua is considered more of a warning than a decisive economic blow, since the sugar earnings were only 3 percent of Nicaragua's export sales.

Beyond the economic consequences, the action was seen as a demonstration of the president's resolve in Central America. Mr. Reagan has chafed against last week's action by a House committee, which voted to cut off U.S. support for anti-Sandinist guerrillas in Nicaragua, calling the move "irresponsible" and charging that it would handcuff the executive branch.

The House on Monday moved cautiously on its own course of questioning administration activities in the region.

The Foreign Affairs Committee reported out a resolution calling on

Mr. Reagan to provide more information on U.S.-financed covert activities in Nicaragua. The committee is to vote Thursday on the resolution approved last week by the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to cut off U.S. funds for covert activities.

Last week, the intelligence panel gave a negative recommendation to the resolution calling for more information.

The committee acted after receiving a warning from Powell A. Moore, assistant secretary of state for congressional relations, who wrote that the resolution was "unnecessary and potentially disruptive to an established system of information-sharing that has proven to be mutually beneficial to the executive and legislative branch."

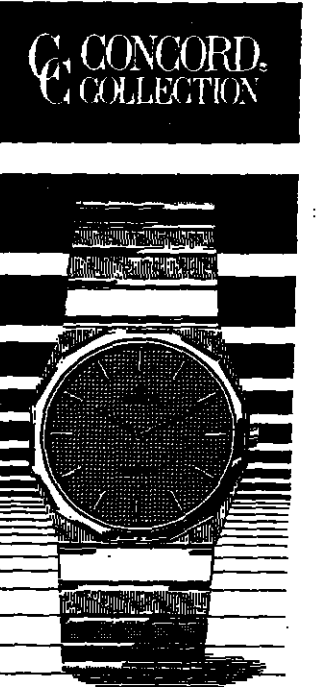
**Security Council Debate**  
Nicaragua went before the Security Council again Monday with its case that Mr. Reagan's admission of support for anti-Sandinist "American fighters" constitutes "a declaration of war" and a violation of international law, The Washington Post reported.

Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, contended that there is no American invasion of Nicaragua. The problem for Nicaragua is Nicaragua. In Nicaragua, Nicaraguans are fighting Nicaraguans.

Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, Nicaragua's foreign minister, asserted that Mr. Reagan's "confessions" at his news conference Wednesday gave the Sandinists an opening to bring its case to the Security Council for the second time in six weeks.

The last debate ended Monday

without a resolution or a vote. On Tuesday, the council canceled its meeting on the complaint and set no date for a resumption of discussion. Nicaragua appeared to be pressing for a vote in the current round of debate, however.



## U.S. Social Programs of 1960s Destroyed Economy, Reagan Says

By Steven R. Weisman  
New York Times Service

ASHLAND, Ohio — Food stamps, the minimum wage, federal urban renewal and the entire array of Great Society programs enacted in the 1960s destroyed the U.S. economy and made Americans poorer than they were 15 years ago, according to President Ronald Reagan.

In a speech here Monday, Mr. Reagan also likened the rise of government programs in the last 20 years to the "abuse of power" by King George III of England that brought on the American Revolution.

Mr. Reagan made one of his broadest philosophical attacks on modern government since taking office in the speech at the John M. Ashbrook memorial dinner. Mr. Ashbrook, a conservative who represented this north-central Ohio area in Congress for 22 years, died a year ago.

"The president said 'the central political error of our time' was the Democrats' view that 'government and bureaucracy' were 'the primary vehicle for social change.'"

He cited only two areas as appropriate for an increased federal role: national security and crime prevention.

Speaking of crime, Mr. Reagan deplored the "steadily shrinking number of federal personnel devoted to law enforcement and said his administration had 'reversed this trend' by adding investigators and prosecutors to combat drug abuse and organized crime."

He also defended his administration's military buildup and called on Congress to approve money for construction of the MX missile this year.

"We are not building missiles to fight a war," Mr. Reagan said. "We are building missiles to preserve the peace."

The president spoke as White House officials said he was preparing for meetings with congressional skeptics this week on the MX program. Several in Congress have questioned the administration's commitment to arms control, and Mr. Reagan said he would pursue "vigorous arms control" along with "the modernization of our strategic forces."

Rejection of the MX funds, he said, "will have dealt a blow to our national security that no foreign power would ever have been able to accomplish."

On the role of government, Mr. Reagan said that in 1776, "the source of government's excess was the Crown's abuse of power and its attempt to suffocate the colonists with its overbearing demands."

"In our own day," he continued, "the danger of too much state power has taken subtler but no less dangerous forms. Out of the best intentions, government has intervened in areas where it is neither competent, nor needed, nor wanted by the mass of Americans."

Mr. Reagan's speech was what advisers termed "Vintage Reagan," with its emphasis on the broad conservative generalizations that have characterized his career for 20 years.

The president made no specific references to the difficulties he is having even among Republicans in winning approval for his newest proposal to limit federal government by cutting programs across the board.

Moreover, at a time when he is thought to be losing support in the industrial Middle West, Mr. Reagan spoke to a like-minded audience at a fund-raiser for the new John M. Ashbrook Center for Public Affairs at Ashland College, a small liberal arts school.

Mr. Reagan praised Mr. Ashbrook for "a long, hard and frequently losing battle against the encroachments and the intrusions of big government." He said the lawmaker had been "ahead of his time" but had lived to see conservatism become "the dominant force in American political and intellectual life."

Mr. Reagan's talk was an occasion for him to touch his philosophical roots in a small Middle Western town — where his motorcade was greeted warmly by hundreds of residents lining the streets — before returning to Washington for more battles with Congress over the particulars of his conservative spending and military proposals.

## Justice Powell Urges Action to End 'Intolerable' Backlog on Death Row

WASHINGTON — Citing an "intolerable" backlog of more than 1,000 prisoners on death row, Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. of the U.S. Supreme Court has urged the courts and Congress to end the long delays and repetitive appeals that he said have stalled implementation of capital punishment sentences.

If the death penalty cannot be implemented more efficiently, Justice Powell said Monday, states should abolish it. His comments, prepared for delivery to a conference of judges of the 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, were among the strongest off-the-bench remarks by a justice on the subject of the death penalty.

Justice Powell placed part of the blame on resourceful defense lawyers who, he said, take "every advantage of a system that irrationally permits abuse" of the process. "The primary fault lies with our permissive system," he said, "that both Congress and the courts tolerate."

He said that Congress should consider legislation to "inhibit unlimited filings" of habeas corpus petitions, in which prisoners protest their sentences or convictions long after exhausting the regular appeals process.

marks by a justice on the subject of the death penalty.

Justice Powell placed part of the blame on resourceful defense lawyers who, he said, take "every advantage of a system that irrationally permits abuse" of the process. "The primary fault lies with our permissive system," he said, "that both Congress and the courts tolerate."

He said that Congress should consider legislation to "inhibit unlimited filings" of habeas corpus petitions, in which prisoners protest their sentences or convictions long after exhausting the regular appeals process.

## IN ATHENS, THE MOST DEMANDING TRAVELLERS STAY WITH US.

The most experienced travellers are naturally the most discerning.

Wherever they travel, their experience leads them to select only those hotels which offer a combination of superb location, the most comprehensive and luxurious facilities, and impeccable service.

In addition, the Hotel Athenaeum possesses the unrivalled technical facilities no less than the expertise necessary to provide trouble-free conventions or conferences in Athens' finest meeting place.

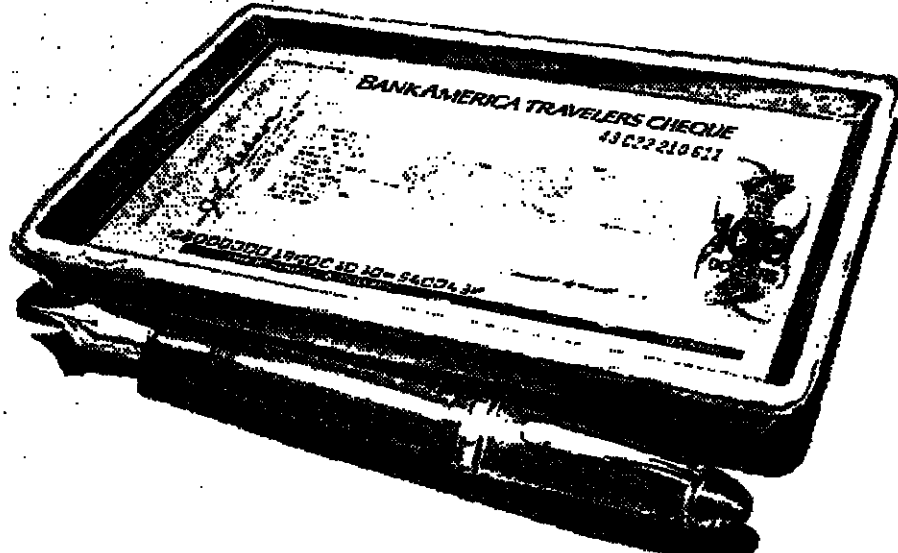
HOTEL ATHENAEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL  
89-93, Syngrou Avenue, Athens, 405. Telephone: 902-3666.  
Telex: 22-1554.

## It takes something extraordinary to be known the world over.

### BankAmerica Travelers Cheques. World Money.

In all the world, few things receive international recognition. BankAmerica Travelers Cheques do. They are carried with confidence by experienced travelers on six continents, and welcomed by merchants in 160 countries. They are available in leading world currencies. And they are the only travelers cheques that carry the backing of BankAmerica Corporation, a leader among the world's foremost financial institutions. BankAmerica Travelers Cheques. Is it any wonder they are known as World Money?

BANKAMERICA CORPORATION





## Foreigners on Corfu Face Loss Of Property

### Greek Court Ruling Against Briton Annuls 14-Year-Old Purchase

By Bruce Clark

**CORFU, Greece** — Foreigners with properties on this island may face the prospect of losing them after the sale of a villa to a British banker was annulled last month by Greece's Supreme Court.

The decision has prompted a lively debate among locals about whether a mass exodus of foreigners would help or hurt their interests.

Last month, the Supreme Court declared void the purchase 14 years ago by the British banker, Jacob Rothschild, of a magnificent property on Corfu's coast.

Like many foreigners here, Mr. Rothschild had set up a Greek holding company to buy the land, so as to get around a law of 1927 that forbids foreigners to acquire property in border areas. Corfu is close to Albania.

The heirs of the man who sold the property successfully sued to have the sale annulled. They said that as the holding company was controlled by foreigners, it had no more right to buy land here than would a foreign individual.

In the opinion of lawyers on both sides of the case, the court decision sets a precedent for other locals who sold properties to foreigners to claim them back.

About 1,000 foreigners have acquired property here in the last 20 years, according to local estimates. They include Britons, Americans and West Germans, who either set up Greek holding companies, like Mr. Rothschild, or put a nominal majority shareholding in the hands of a Greek nominee, often their lawyer, in order to circumvent the ownership law.

In the opinion of Pericles Karidas, Mr. Rothschild's lawyer, and of Constantine Natanail, lawyer for the other side, any local who sold his property to a foreigner by the first method would now

be almost certain of success if he claimed it back.

They also believe that any former owner who challenged the legality of the "nominee" method would stand a fair chance of winning.

With a tenfold increase in local land values over the last decade, most former owners have a strong incentive to reclaim.

For the present, Mr. Rothschild remains the legal occupant, though not the owner, of the villa. His opponents are now expected to start a separate eviction procedure which could take up to four years.

But already there is intense speculation about the future of the island's foreign community.

An English representative of the Rothschild family, interviewed at the villa, said they were dismayed at the prospect of losing a house, originally a dilapidated olive farm, that they had devoted much time, effort and resources to improving.

Opinion among those native to Corfu is divided.

Mr. Natanail said that the purchase of property by foreigners has created acute social problems by forcing up land values.

"Take the case of a young man who inherits a strip of land," Mr. Natanail said. "He may say its normal value would be about 200,000 drachmas (\$2,400).

But the tax assessor could point to foreigners up the road who had paid a million drachmas for a similar strip and charge inheritance taxes on the larger amount.

The island's tourist industry, on the other hand, is troubled about the effect of the Rothschild case on Corfu's image abroad. Tourism normally provides about 90 percent of the island's revenues and is expected to do badly this year.

"Those people came here in good faith, bringing employment and foreign exchange," said the manager of a luxury hotel.



The Polish primate, Cardinal Josef Glemp, consecrated a monument in Prudnik to Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, Polish church leader for 32 years until his death in 1981.

## Poland Says Meeting of Walesa, Other Union Leaders Was Illegal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**WARSAW** — The Polish government charged Tuesday that Lech Walesa, the former Solidarity leader, and his aides are "political activists" engaged in illegal activities.

Jerzy Urban, a government spokesman, termed their clandestine meeting in Warsaw during the weekend an "organizational meeting" banned under martial law.

After the meeting, Mr. Walesa was placed under heavy police guard and more than 12 aides were temporarily detained.

But Mr. Urban told a news conference that "no complaints of a legal nature have been advanced against anybody" at the meeting.

Mr. Walesa and others at the meeting drafted a letter, which has not been made public, appealing to the parliament on Monday for union freedom and reinstatement to jobs of workers imprisoned or fired for their politics.

Responding to questions, Mr. Urban called those at the meeting "political activists," not unionists, and said activities of this type are illegal.

"This type of organizing has led the appropriate institutions of public order in Poland to take actions aimed at clearing up the circumstances under which they were taken, because their aim is to prevent this type of activity from disrupting public order," he said.

Walesa, who declined to be interviewed to protect his safety, said a copy of the appeal to parliament also was sent Monday to the Roman Catholic episcopate.

The letter represents the broadest cooperation among the outlawed unions since they were suspended and then banned under martial law.

It was signed by Mr. Walesa and Solidarity advisers Jacek Merkel, Jan Rusinek and Bogdan Stelmach. Also signing were Bogdan Filkowski and Michal Zurewski of the autonomous unions, Antoni Lopata and Jan Trykowski of the teachers' union and Albin Merel and Jan Simon of the branch unions.

The branch and autonomous unions were formed under the short-lived government liberalization that permitted creation of Solidarity in August 1980. They had been considered rivals of Solidarity, which claimed 9.5 million members.

On Tuesday, the Gdansk Communist Party daily, Glos Wyzwoly, stepped up its campaign against Mr. Walesa's priest, the Reverend Henryk Jankowski, accusing his parents of active support of Nazi Germany and his father of serving in Hitler's army.

But Mr. Urban said: "In general, relations between the church and the state are rather good."

He said that the dominant theme of current negotiations is the visit next month of Pope John Paul II.

"This good working relationship in preparation for the visit of the pope creates a good basis for cooperation in the future," he said.

"Many personal contacts and plans of cooperation are being developed."

However, he refused to comment on investigations into the attack, allegedly by plainclothes policemen, on Warsaw's St. Martin's Church convent, which serves as an aid center for imprisoned political dissidents.

## 2 Scientists Uncover Extinction of Species

By Philip J. Hiltz

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Researchers have found evidence of the sudden extinction of several prehistoric life forms in the sea 650 million years ago including the disappearance of three-quarters of the plankton, according to a National Science Foundation report released Tuesday.

Plankton, composed of single-cell plant and animal species, dominated life on Earth at the time.

About 70 percent of algae species disappeared, and almost all protozoan life was wiped out in the event, including all the most complex creatures living near the sea surface, said Andrew H. Knoll of Harvard University, who discovered the extinction along with Gonzalo Vidal of the University of Lund in Sweden.

The algae that disappeared were spherical, one-celled plants with a variety of spines, knobs or otherwise "decorative" surfaces, Mr. Knoll said. The protozoa were larger and came in a variety of shapes.

At that time the Earth was inhabited only by one-celled life forms, including bacteria, protozoa and algae.

The extinction of these plankton species came during an era of glacial expansion, and Mr. Knoll speculates that the movement of the glaciers may have caused it.

Of the approximately 40 species of algae then existing, 34 vanished in the incident, and virtually all the half-dozen protozoan forms of the sea disappeared from the fossil record for 100 million to 150 million years.

Until now, the earliest known mass extinction of species was 450 million years ago, when many species of shell-covered marine animals disappeared.

The evidence for the mass extinction of 650 million years ago came from the analysis of sedimentary rocks from several locations, including Scandinavia, the Baltic region and Greenland.

"Extinctions are a fact of evolutionary life," Mr. Knoll said. "The fossil record clearly shows that most of the species that have sat, run or swum on the Earth during its history no longer exist."

According to a National Science Foundation report released Tuesday.

Plankton, composed of single-cell plant and animal species, dominated life on Earth at the time.

About 70 percent of algae species disappeared, and almost all protozoan life was wiped out in the event, including all the most complex creatures living near the sea surface, said Andrew H. Knoll of Harvard University, who discovered the extinction along with Gonzalo Vidal of the University of Lund in Sweden.

The algae that disappeared were spherical, one-celled plants with a variety of spines, knobs or otherwise "decorative" surfaces, Mr. Knoll said. The protozoa were larger and came in a variety of shapes.

At that time the Earth was inhabited only by one-celled life forms, including bacteria, protozoa and algae.

The extinction of these plankton species came during an era of glacial expansion, and Mr. Knoll speculates that the movement of the glaciers may have caused it.

Of the approximately 40 species of algae then existing, 34 vanished in the incident, and virtually all the half-dozen protozoan forms of the sea disappeared from the fossil record for 100 million to 150 million years.

Until now, the earliest known mass extinction of species was 450 million years ago, when many species of shell-covered marine animals disappeared.

The evidence for the mass extinction of 650 million years ago came from the analysis of sedimentary rocks from several locations, including Scandinavia, the Baltic region and Greenland.

"Extinctions are a fact of evolutionary life," Mr. Knoll said. "The fossil record clearly shows that most of the species that have sat, run or swum on the Earth during its history no longer exist."

According to a National Science Foundation report released Tuesday.

Plankton, composed of single-cell plant and animal species, dominated life on Earth at the time.

About 70 percent of algae species disappeared, and almost all protozoan life was wiped out in the event, including all the most complex creatures living near the sea surface, said Andrew H. Knoll of Harvard University, who discovered the extinction along with Gonzalo Vidal of the University of Lund in Sweden.

The algae that disappeared were spherical, one-celled plants with a variety of spines, knobs or otherwise "decorative" surfaces, Mr. Knoll said. The protozoa were larger and came in a variety of shapes.

At that time the Earth was inhabited only by one-celled life forms, including bacteria, protozoa and algae.

The extinction of these plankton species came during an era of glacial expansion, and Mr. Knoll speculates that the movement of the glaciers may have caused it.

Of the approximately 40 species of algae then existing, 34 vanished in the incident, and virtually all the half-dozen protozoan forms of the sea disappeared from the fossil record for 100 million to 150 million years.

Until now, the earliest known mass extinction of species was 450 million years ago, when many species of shell-covered marine animals disappeared.

The evidence for the mass extinction of 650 million years ago came from the analysis of sedimentary rocks from several locations, including Scandinavia, the Baltic region and Greenland.

"Extinctions are a fact of evolutionary life," Mr. Knoll said. "The fossil record clearly shows that most of the species that have sat, run or swum on the Earth during its history no longer exist."

## Voting Brisk In S. African By-Election

### Ballot Is Seen as Test For Plans for Reform

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

**JOHANNESBURG** — Brisk voting was reported Tuesday in three South African by-elections in which the electorate has its first chance to comment on controversial government proposals for reform.

Election officials said that in some areas almost 50 percent of eligible voters had cast ballots by lunchtime and an unusually high turnout was expected.

The elections are regarded by both the political right and left as a stiff test of government plans for constitutional reform that would give a limited measure of power to Asians and people of mixed race, although ignoring the country's blacks who make up 70 percent of the population.

In the two traditionally hardline northern Transvaal constituencies of Waterberg and Soutpansberg, the ruling National Party faces a tough challenge from the rightist Conservative Party, which has labeled the reform plans a betrayal of the whites.

The minister of manpower utilization, Fanie Botha, who precipitated the by-elections by challenging the Conservative leader, Andries Treurnicht, to test his popularity in the polls, is defending the normally safe National Party seat in Soutpansberg. Political analysts say he could lose.

Mr. Treurnicht himself is defending the Waterberg seat he won for the National Party in the 1981 general election before leading a split in the party last year over the government's reform plans.

The third challenge, in the Pretoria suburb of Waterloof, comes from the anti-apartheid Progressive Federal Party. A normally safe National Party majority there is in danger of being split with the entry of a Conservative candidate.

"concern about the U.S. commitment to be a reliable supplier of farm products," Mr. Block said, he wrote to them, with President Ronald Reagan's assent, to promise that the United States would honor its commitments.

His letter of reassurance is now being studied by officials of the Saudi government to make sure the language is acceptable to both parties, he said. "When they have finished, it will be made part of the record," he said.

Mr. Block was speaking at a conference on Saudi-U.S. business relations sponsored by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Saudi Gazette, an English-language newspaper in Jidda.

He said there was no discussion of a parallel commitment from Saudi Arabia to keep oil flowing to the United States regardless of political developments. Mr. Block said both sides recognize that "there is a great deal of interdependence" in their relationship, and he argued that the doctrine of "comparative advantage" should determine trade policy between the two countries.

"They have a comparative advantage in the production of oil, and we have a comparative advantage in food," he said.

Saudi Arabia and the United States participated in the two best-known trade embargoes of recent history — the Arab oil embargo of 1973 and the U.S. ban on grain exports to the Soviet Union after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

It is probably too late for Saudi Arabia to give up its commitment to develop indigenous agriculture. The country has allocated \$21 billion for agriculture and irrigation in the 1980-1985 period, Saudi officials have approached self-sufficiency in some dairy products, poultry and eggs, and is producing about 400,000 tons of wheat a year.

When Saudi officials expressed "concern about the U.S. commitment to be a reliable supplier of farm products," Mr. Block said, he wrote to them, with President Ronald Reagan's assent, to promise that the United States would honor its commitments.

His letter of reassurance is now being studied by officials of the Saudi government to make sure the language is acceptable to both parties, he said. "When they have finished, it will be made part of the record," he said.

Mr. Block was speaking at a conference on Saudi-U.S. business relations sponsored by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Saudi Gazette, an English-language newspaper in Jidda.

He said there was no discussion of a parallel commitment from Saudi Arabia to keep oil flowing to the United States regardless of political developments. Mr. Block said both sides recognize that "there is a great deal of interdependence" in their relationship, and he argued that the doctrine of "comparative advantage" should determine trade policy between the two countries.

"They have a comparative advantage in the production of oil, and we have a comparative advantage in food," he said.

Saudi Arabia and the United States participated in the two best-known trade embargoes of recent history — the Arab oil embargo of 1973 and the U.S. ban on grain exports to the Soviet Union after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

It is probably too late for Saudi Arabia to give up its commitment to develop indigenous agriculture. The country has allocated \$21 billion for agriculture and irrigation in the 1980-1985 period, Saudi officials have approached self-sufficiency in some dairy products, poultry and eggs, and is producing about 400,000 tons of wheat a year.

When Saudi officials expressed "concern about the U.S. commitment to be a reliable supplier of farm products," Mr. Block said, he wrote to them, with President Ronald Reagan's assent, to promise that the United States would honor its commitments.

His letter of reassurance is now being studied by officials of the Saudi government to make sure the language is acceptable to both parties, he said. "When they have finished, it will be made part of the record," he said.

Mr. Block was speaking at a conference on Saudi-U.S. business relations sponsored by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Saudi Gazette, an English-language newspaper in Jidda.

He said there was no discussion of a parallel commitment from Saudi Arabia to keep oil flowing to the United States regardless of political developments. Mr. Block said both sides recognize that "there is a great deal of interdependence" in their relationship, and he argued that the doctrine of "comparative advantage" should determine trade policy between the two countries.

"They have a comparative advantage in the production of oil, and we have a comparative advantage in food," he said.

Saudi Arabia and the United States participated in the two best-known trade embargoes of recent history — the Arab oil embargo of 1973 and the U.S. ban on grain exports to the Soviet Union after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

It is probably too late for Saudi Arabia to give up its commitment to develop indigenous agriculture. The country has allocated \$21 billion for agriculture and irrigation in the 1980-1985 period, Saudi officials have approached self-sufficiency in some dairy products, poultry and eggs, and is producing about 400,000 tons of wheat a year.

When Saudi officials expressed "concern about the U.S. commitment to be a reliable supplier of farm products," Mr. Block said, he wrote to them, with President Ronald Reagan's assent, to promise that the United States would honor its commitments.

His letter of reassurance is now being studied by officials of the Saudi government to make sure the language is acceptable to both parties, he said. "When they have finished, it will be made part of the record," he said.

Mr. Block was speaking at a conference on Saudi-U.S. business relations sponsored by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Saudi Gazette, an English-language newspaper in Jidda.

He said there was no discussion of a parallel commitment from Saudi Arabia to keep oil flowing to the United States regardless of political developments. Mr. Block said both sides recognize that "there is a great deal of interdependence" in their relationship, and he argued that the doctrine of "comparative advantage" should determine trade policy between the two countries.

"They have a comparative advantage in the production of oil, and we have a comparative advantage in food," he said.

Saudi Arabia and the United States participated in the two best-known trade embargoes of recent history — the Arab oil embargo of 1973 and the U.S. ban on grain exports to the Soviet Union after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

It is probably too late for Saudi Arabia to give up its commitment to develop indigenous agriculture. The country has allocated \$21 billion for agriculture and irrigation in the 1980-1985 period, Saudi officials have approached self-sufficiency in some dairy products, poultry and eggs, and is producing about 400,000 tons of wheat a year.

When Saudi officials expressed "concern about the U.S. commitment to be a reliable supplier of farm products," Mr. Block said, he wrote to them, with President Ronald Reagan's assent, to promise that the United States would honor its commitments.

His letter of reassurance is now being studied by officials of the Saudi government to make sure the language is acceptable to both parties, he said. "When they have finished, it will be made part of the record," he said.

## Heavy Bombardments Reportedly Stagger Rebels in Afghanistan

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

**NEW DELHI** — The heaviest Soviet-supported air and artillery bombardments of Afghan guerrilla positions in the area north of Kabul since the war began in 1979 has staggered resistance forces and sent thousands of refugees fleeing toward the capital for sanctuary.

Afghan exiles here and Western diplomatic sources in Kabul said Tuesday.

For the first time since Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan 3½ years ago, travelers from the strategic Shomali region that runs north from Kabul toward the Soviet border have reported widespread desperation among the Afghan rebels, according to Western diplomats based in Kabul.

Emboldened by the successes of the summer offensive, Soviet-backed Afghan Army forces have issued a series of ultimatums to prominent resistance leaders to surrender or face another major bombardment.

Reports from a Western diplomatic mission in Kabul described the Shomali air raids as the worst since the war began. An Afghan exile source in New Delhi called the attacks and the flood of refugees the capital unprecedented.

The situation there contrasted sharply with the continued quiet in the normally volatile Panjshir valley, where guerrillas and the forces of President Babrak Karmal have disengaged in what has been reported as a tacit cease-fire agreement.

According to Western diplomatic reports from Afghanistan, Soviet helicopter gunships and fighter-bombers last week pounded Charikar, capital of Farwan province, and attacked a number of villages in the nearby Khair-Khona pass, forcing thousands of refugees to flee to Kabul.

Tanks and artillery batteries stretched for 30 miles (48 kilometers) along the highway connecting Kabul and Charikar also pounded the Shomali region, diplomatic sources said. Soviet-supported Afghan troops in armored vehicles then entered the Shakar-Dara and Guldara valleys to search for Afghan Mujahidin rebels, the sources added.

Residents of the villages were warned against supporting the rebels, and in one village, more than 20 residents who complained about the bombardment were summarily executed, according to the reports from Kabul.

"For the first time, we detect a note of desperation in the accounts given by travelers from Shomali," the diplomatic analyst said.

Rebel units were reported to have fared better in Pakia province in southeast Afghanistan. A large Soviet and Afghan Army force dispatched there to open the road between Gardez and Khost, the two major towns of the province, was reportedly stymied by stiff resistance.

According to diplomatic reports, Khost has been inaccessible to military convoys and the 25th Afghan Army Division there is being supplied by air.

Most of Pakia province is controlled by the moderate National Movement. Diplomatic sources said that only the provincial capital of Kata Vah continues to be controlled by loyalist forces.

Meanwhile, two weeks of intensive bombing of the city of Herat in western Afghanistan, ended last week, diplomatic sources said. They said "several thousand" civilians were killed in air raids that were carried out by up to 50 aircraft a day.

**ILO Proposes Aid Program** — The International Labor Organization proposed on Tuesday a \$111-million aid program for Afghan refugees in Pakistani camps, United Press International reported, from Geneva.

## Saudis Get U.S. Pledge To Honor Food Deals

### Comet's Path The Nearest In 200 Years

By Thomas W. Lippman

Washington Post Service

**ATLANTA** — The United States has given Saudi Arabia a unilateral no-embargo pledge as an inducement to the Saudis to increase their purchases of U.S. food products.

John R. Block, the U.S. agriculture secretary, announced Monday that he has informed the Saudis of a U.S. commitment to being "a reliable supplier at world market prices" — an assurance that the Saudis sought because of the U.S. record of invoking export restrictions in political disputes.

Mr. Block said that he decided during a recent visit to Saudi Arabia that it was "crazy" for the Saudis, who buy little food from the United States, to be spending billions to develop agriculture in a hostile environment while the United States is taking lead out of production.

He said that he pleaded with the Saudis to retreat from their "threat to self-sufficiency at any cost," and "not to raise it if we can grow it cheaper."

When Saudi officials expressed "concern about the U.S. commitment to be a reliable supplier of farm products," Mr. Block said, he wrote to them, with President Ronald Reagan's assent, to promise that the United States would honor its commitments.

His letter of reassurance is now being studied by officials of the Saudi government to make sure the language is acceptable to both parties, he said. "When they have finished, it will be made part of the record," he said.

Mr. Block was speaking at a conference on Saudi-U.S. business relations sponsored by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Saudi Gazette, an English-language newspaper in Jidda.

He said there was no discussion of a parallel commitment from Saudi Arabia to keep oil flowing to the United States regardless of political developments. Mr. Block said both sides recognize that "there is a great deal of interdependence" in their relationship, and he argued that the doctrine of "comparative advantage" should determine trade policy between the two countries.

"They have a comparative advantage in the production of oil, and we have a comparative advantage in food," he said.

Saudi Arabia and the United States participated in the two best-known trade embargoes of recent history — the Arab oil embargo of 1973 and the U.S. ban on grain exports to the Soviet Union after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

It is probably too late for Saudi Arabia to give up its commitment to develop indigenous agriculture. The country has allocated \$21 billion for agriculture and irrigation in the 1980-1985 period, Saudi officials have approached self-sufficiency in some dairy products, poultry and eggs, and is producing about 400,000 tons of wheat a year.

When Saudi officials expressed "concern about the U.S. commitment to be a reliable supplier of farm products," Mr. Block said, he wrote to them, with President Ronald Reagan's assent, to promise that the United States would honor its commitments.

His letter of reassurance is now being studied by officials of the Saudi government to make sure the language is acceptable to both parties, he said. "When they have finished, it will be made part of the record," he said.

Mr. Block was speaking at a conference on Saudi-U.S. business relations sponsored by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Saudi Gazette, an English-language newspaper in Jidda.

He said there was no discussion of a parallel commitment from Saudi Arabia to keep oil flowing to the United States regardless of political developments. Mr. Block said both sides recognize that "there is a great deal of interdependence" in their relationship, and he argued that the doctrine of "comparative advantage" should determine trade policy between the two countries.

"They have a comparative advantage in the production of oil, and we have a comparative advantage in food," he said.

Saudi Arabia and the United States participated in the two best-known trade embargoes of recent history — the Arab oil embargo of 1973 and the U.S. ban on grain exports to the Soviet Union after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

It is probably too late for Saudi Arabia to give up its commitment to develop indigenous agriculture. The country has allocated \$21 billion for agriculture and irrigation in the 1980-1985 period, Saudi officials have approached self-sufficiency in some dairy products, poultry and eggs, and is producing about 400,000 tons of wheat a year.

When Saudi officials expressed "concern about the U.S. commitment to be a reliable supplier of farm products," Mr. Block said, he wrote to them, with President Ronald Reagan's assent, to promise that the United States would honor its commitments.

His letter of reassurance is now being studied by officials of the Saudi government to make sure the language is acceptable to both parties, he said. "When they have finished, it will be made part of the record," he said.

Mr. Block was speaking at a conference on Saudi-U.S. business relations sponsored by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Saudi Gazette, an English-language newspaper in Jidda.

He said there was no discussion of a parallel commitment from Saudi Arabia to keep oil flowing to the United States regardless of political developments. Mr. Block said both sides recognize that "there is a great deal of interdependence" in their relationship, and he argued that the doctrine of "comparative advantage" should determine trade policy between the two countries.

"They have a comparative advantage in the production of oil, and we have a comparative advantage in food," he said.

## Saudis Get U.S. Pledge To Honor Food Deals

### Comet's Path The Nearest In 200 Years

By Thomas W. Lippman

Washington Post Service

**ATLANTA** — The United States has given Saudi Arabia a unilateral no-embargo pledge as an inducement to the Saudis to increase their purchases of U.S. food products.



Jelly Roll

## Free Jazz Makes Waves in Russia

By Michael Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Jazz was invented in Odessa by Jelly Roll Minskov, a Russian jazz musician once told an American peer.

The Russian was not smiling. The brass Jewish wedding bands that were active in Odessa around the turn of the century played music that had remarkable similarities with the blues, and they improvised.

The American looked skeptical. The Russian continued: "Okay, tell me — under what condition was American jazz born?"

The American hesitated: "Slavery?"

The Russian shrugged his shoulders: "Vollä!"

In October 1980, the Vyacheslav Ganelin trio — playing in the West for the first time — was the hit of the Berlin Jazz Days. The critic Joachim E. Berendt wrote about them in Down Beat: "Many listeners perceived this music as a cry for freedom. They asked themselves how much suffering you must endure before your rebellious cry assumes such proportions."

In a review of last year's Moscow jazz festival, the newspaper Le Monde remarked: "Improvised music is doing well in the land of Lenin." The weekly magazine Soviet Culture recently explored the "national problem" in jazz, concluding that many Soviet musicians have found a way to express their "Slavic spirit."

Leo Feigin is a Russian émigré whose small company, Leo Records, based in Middlesex, England, releases albums by Russian jazz groups, mostly from unauthorized tapes. "The musicians do not bear any responsibility for publishing these tapes," he says on some of the jackets. Feigin was in Paris recently for the Salon de Jazz, considers his album of the Ganelin trio, "Live in East Germany," their masterpiece. Brian Case reviewed it in Melody Maker: "This bootleg concert recording is one of the most exciting events that free music has ever staged. . . . The spirit of jazz is alive and well in the U.S.S.R."

Before free jazz, Feigin said, "Russians were good copyists but they were not somebody else's music. Free jazz discarded harmony, tonality and the strict rhythm of traditional jazz. With the appearance of the new music, Russian jazz began to develop its own identity."

Formed 12 years ago in their home town of Vilnius, Lithuania, the Ganelin trio consists of Ganelin on keyboards, Vladimir Tarasov on percussion, and Vladimir Cherkasov on reeds. "The only other free group that has stayed together as long as the Art Ensemble of Chicago," Feigin pointed out: "They have established incredible rapport. Knowing each other so well allows them to take ultimate improvisational risks. Their structures are very rigid but they go from point to point with entirely unpredictable moods."

"Ganelin writes operas and film scores and is a member of the Soviet composers' union. Karasov is self-taught, he is the glue holding the trio together. They call Cherkasov 'the peasant.' He's a straightforward man who plays his guts out."

American musicians who have heard them, Steve Lacy, for example, praise the Ganelin trio highly, though somewhat bewildered about Russians playing this music so well. John Fordham wrote in the London Guardian: "Ganelin is a fascinating pianist, who . . . has much of the crisp and pointed articulation of late '60s Herbie Hancock." Francis Davis wrote in Musician Magazine: "It was curiosity that drew me to these records in the U.S.S.R., but it's the nerve and skill of the musicians that makes me anxious to hear more." Millo Fine in Cadence magazine wrote: "This music puts a lot of contemporary American creative music to shame."

The trio is by now established and tours the Soviet Union extensively; the official government Goseconcert booking agency sends them abroad. They played in Dortmund, West Germany, in 1981, gave six concerts in Italy in June 1982, will play in Dortmund again sometime between May 20 and 23, according to Feigin. "The musicians themselves did not know the exact dates the last time I contacted them and I have no way of reaching them now." They have been invited to tour Britain in March 1984 under the auspices of the Arts Council.

"The state-owned label Melody has issued three Ganelin albums," Feigin said. "But they pressed maybe 10,000 copies and they were sold out the first day." The trio is very popular among young intellectuals in the Soviet Union, he says, but Melody releases Ganelin's records reluctantly. "The consumer pressure is so strong they cannot restrain it, but officials do not understand this music, it is totally alien to the Soviet system."

He sees Ganelin's work as the continuation of the great Russian musical tradition, following Scriabin, Tchaikovsky, Stravinsky. "Perhaps people inside Russia cannot see it that way, they are too close. I am an outsider now and I say that Russian jazz will be the jazz of the '80s and '90s."

The reason this music is so significant, Feigin says, is because "improvised music is the only art form that cannot be censored. Censorship permeates every level of Soviet life, but not with improvisation, because by definition it hap-

pens right in front of people at the very moment.

"The Soviets have not been able to define an official attitude towards improvised music. They can see possible political capital in the fact that jazz was started by oppressed blacks in the United States. But on the other hand it comes from the West and that makes it immediately bad; whatever comes from the West is bourgeois propaganda. They don't know what to do with it."

"When I released the first Ganelin album over two years ago and told people it was Russian jazz, all I got was pity and smiles. People thought I was mad. 'What is this loony talking about, jazz from Russia?' Maybe I was mad. But it was ignorance that made them laugh. Because now, I can tell you, nobody thinks I'm mad any more."



Ganelin trio (from left): Vladimir Tarasov, Vyacheslav Ganelin and Vladimir Cherkasov.

## Hugues Gall Revitalizes the Geneva Opera

By Andrew Clark  
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Opera at the Grand Théâtre here is no longer just fashionable. It has become extremely popular. Overnight ticket lines are not unknown, and in the last three seasons a number of productions have assumed the status of an international operatic event.

The success story stems largely from the administrative and artistic policies of Hugues Gall, who was second in command at the Paris Opera under Rolf Liebermann until he came to Geneva three years ago. At times he has been wrong horse, and there have been extravagant claims built on dubious artistic foundations. But even the failures have been interesting, and on the basis that you can't expect to win every time, the record has been very clear for an art form where the dividing line between success and failure is thin.

Gall has been helped by a fat budget and broadly spread stage system, allowing up to seven productions each season. Most important, however, he is master of his own house. There is no music director, and the orchestra, the Suisse Romande or the Lausanne Chamber Orchestra, is booked for each production separately. Having gathered a production team and cast of his choice, Gall then gives them artistic freedom and material and moral support.

Before free jazz, Feigin said, "Russians were good copyists but they were not somebody else's music. Free jazz discarded harmony, tonality and the strict rhythm of traditional jazz. With the appearance of the new music, Russian jazz began to develop its own identity."

Formed 12 years ago in their home town of Vilnius, Lithuania, the Ganelin trio consists of Ganelin on keyboards, Vladimir Tarasov on percussion, and Vladimir Cherkasov on reeds. "The only other free group that has stayed together as long as the Art Ensemble of Chicago," Feigin pointed out: "They have established incredible rapport. Knowing each other so well allows them to take ultimate improvisational risks. Their structures are very rigid but they go from point to point with entirely unpredictable moods."

"Ganelin writes operas and film scores and is a member of the Soviet composers' union. Karasov is self-taught, he is the glue holding the trio together. They call Cherkasov 'the peasant.' He's a straightforward man who plays his guts out."

American musicians who have heard them, Steve Lacy, for example, praise the Ganelin trio highly, though somewhat bewildered about Russians playing this music so well. John Fordham wrote in the London Guardian: "Ganelin is a fascinating pianist, who . . . has much of the crisp and pointed articulation of late '60s Herbie Hancock." Francis Davis wrote in Musician Magazine: "It was curiosity that drew me to these records in the U.S.S.R., but it's the nerve and skill of the musicians that makes me anxious to hear more." Millo Fine in Cadence magazine wrote: "This music puts a lot of contemporary American creative music to shame."

The trio is by now established and tours the Soviet Union extensively; the official government Goseconcert booking agency sends them abroad. They played in Dortmund, West Germany, in 1981, gave six concerts in Italy in June 1982, will play in Dortmund again sometime between May 20 and 23, according to Feigin. "The musicians themselves did not know the exact dates the last time I contacted them and I have no way of reaching them now." They have been invited to tour Britain in March 1984 under the auspices of the Arts Council.

"The state-owned label Melody has issued three Ganelin albums," Feigin said. "But they pressed maybe 10,000 copies and they were sold out the first day." The trio is very popular among young intellectuals in the Soviet Union, he says, but Melody releases Ganelin's records reluctantly. "The consumer pressure is so strong they cannot restrain it, but officials do not understand this music, it is totally alien to the Soviet system."

He sees Ganelin's work as the continuation of the great Russian musical tradition, following Scriabin, Tchaikovsky, Stravinsky. "Perhaps people inside Russia cannot see it that way, they are too close. I am an outsider now and I say that Russian jazz will be the jazz of the '80s and '90s."

The reason this music is so significant, Feigin says, is because "improvised music is the only art form that cannot be censored. Censorship permeates every level of Soviet life, but not with improvisation, because by definition it hap-

This season's program has been characteristically balanced and enterprising, ranging from Handel's "Julius Caesar" (which opens on May 18 and runs through June 2) to Benjamin Britten. Gall's championing of Britten has been courageous. "Death in Venice," the last in the Geneva cycle, is the composer's last opera, and has been performed very little since its premiere at Aldeburgh, England, in 1973. The Geneva production, from the same team that was responsible for "The Turn of the Screw" two years ago, makes a convincing case for the work as an example of Britten's unflagging compositional and dramatic inspiration and skill.

Anthony Rolfe-Johnson's Aschenbach, younger and less well-developed than Peter Pears' portrayal in the first British and Metropolitan Opera productions, nevertheless projects the role with great sympathy, uniting in his purity of tone and highly sensitive to the phrasing in the narrations.

The stage director, François Rochaix, has gone for an intellectual approach that remains true to the spirit of the Thomas Mann story. Although Rochaix's Tazio recalls Visconti's film, the production ignores sexual overtones, concentrating instead on Aschenbach's crisis as a creative artist near the end of his life, pulled gradually apart by the dilemma between the Apollonian and Dionysian in his life, the rational and sensual represented by Germany and Venice.

The delight of the latter — the warmth, the sun, Tazio's innocent beauty and the beach games (far more effective than Britten's idea of a ballet) — are not physical objects of Aschenbach's craving, but the only hope for reviving his creative inspiration. In the end it is his distress at being unable to relate to these objects of beauty that kills him, rather than disease or infatuation. Britten's characteristic ambiguity, however, still permeates the performance.

The decor by Jean-Claude Maret is clean and tasteful, very much a theatrical work of art that undergoes too many transformations to let the mind settle in Act 2, but, like the exquisite costumes, is always attractive and interesting.

The quality of ensemble was a tribute not just to Rochaix's imaginative direction, but to the lively musical stamp of the Scottish conductor Roderick Brydon, who gave deft support to the soloists (including Theodor Uppmann as the ubiquitous baritone), and drew taut, luminous and committed playing from the orchestra. Brydon's recent appointment as music director in Lucerne means that his fertile collaboration with Rochaix and Maret will be able to continue.

The Geneva production of "Death in Venice" is to be seen again at the Edinburgh Festival in August, at the start of the Scottish Opera season in Glasgow in October, and at next year's Lausanne Festival in Switzerland.

## RSC's 'Shrew' Is Very Tame

By Sheridan Motley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In their palatial new surroundings at the Barbican, the Royal Shakespeare Company has developed a curious obsession with extremely noisy ladies: Last week it was Helen Mirren as "The Roaring Girl." This week it's Sinead Cusack as Kate in "The Taming of the Shrew."

Both productions are by Barry Kyle and bear certain similarities. Both are, for a start, oddly apologetic: Kyle would seem to be saying that he knows the RSC has been run for years by a lot of boring Cambridge academics with fixations on the text, and that here at last is a showman intent on giving the customers a jolly good evening even if they haven't the faintest idea what is going on.

Accordingly, he fills his stage with subplots. Characters are glimpsed at upstairs windows apparently involved in some altogether different play, while exits and entrances are made on the run and scenes are set in the assumption that an audience has an attention span of 30 seconds. Not being averse to a little showmanship, I ought to welcome this. The problem is that it is counterproductive.

Precisely because there is so much going on, the production lasts virtually 3½ hours — at least an hour too long. You might just take "Lean" at that length, but "The Taming of the Shrew," that lightest of comedies, even allowing for anti-feminist overtones, dies at anything over about 2½.

There is also a lot of sexual agony here: Neither director nor cast seems to have reached any real conclusions about whether or not this can be made to look like a feminist play. It doesn't matter whether you play Petruchio as the male chauvinist pig of all time, or whether you play him against the text as a rather more subtle and liberal lover who has chosen to win Kate by fighting her with her own

aggressive weapons. What does matter is that you make that decision early in rehearsal and stick to it: Kyle and his cast seem still to be making up their minds.

Still, there is Cusack as a lyrical and lovable Kate, partnered by Alun Armstrong as a somewhat undercast Petruchio. Then there is a lot of falling off the stage and

into pools of water, and a feeling that the cast would have been happier doing the show as "Kiss Me Kate," thereby taking on the National at their "Guys and Dolls" best. Given those Cole Porter songs, a "Shrew" at this length might be barely tolerable; without them, Kyle's best efforts are submerged in the sprawling mess that is the rest of the production.

For reasons that have never been clear to me, Harold Pinter's "Betrayal" has always been dismissed by addicts of the pause-master as a very minor work. Even his definitive chronicle, Martin Esslin, calls it "a trivial tale of adultery," and I have to admit that on first review, calling a National production in 1978 I called its nine scenes from unfaithful married life "empty."

Having had the chance to see it again (in an efficient if uninspired production by Gary Raymond at the Greenwich) I would now like to qualify that first impression. True, this is very untypical Pinter: the straightest of romances in which a wife, husband and lover start from the end and work their way back through a relationship to the beginning. But apart from that timeswitch, this is a glossy stage triangle lacking the ambiguity or menace of Pinter's earlier work.

In that sense, it is closer to some of Pinter's film writing (or to his work as a director of Simon Gray) than to anything that we have come to understand as Pinteresque. Seeing this new production, in

which Raymond and his wife, Susan Farmer, work with the superb Edward Hardwicke at the other corner of the triangle, it struck me that this might well turn out to be one of the most enduring boulevard pieces of our time.

Essentially, it's a modern "Design for Living," and it may be no coincidence that we've recently also had that from the Greenwich: a play about three people locked together by their inability to live apart. It is all about appearances, and Coward might have been proud to think that he, however indirectly, had inspired it. Both plays were, I would imagine, written out of more personal experience than their authors usually allowed into their work, and both occupy similar positions outside the main body of their creators' work.

To open the new Barbican season in the basement pit has come the premiere of Nick Darke's "The Body," a play of such mind-bending awfulness that it could be dismissed altogether were it not that its heart is in the right place. It is an anti-nuclear parable, but so chaotic is the author's sense of drama and so absolute his belief that an audience will sit through anything as long as it is worthy that this makes a truly terrible evening, taking down with it even such an admirable actor as Derek Godfrey.

### U.K. Show Still Sinking

The Associated Press

LONDON — Viewing figures for "Good Morning Britain," the troubled breakfast-time program on Britain's commercial independent television, have sunk to a new low. The Broadcasters' Audience Research Board said that for the week ending May 1, it was watched by 200,000 people, a drop of a third from the week before. The rival British Broadcasting Corp. morning show had 1.7 million viewers.

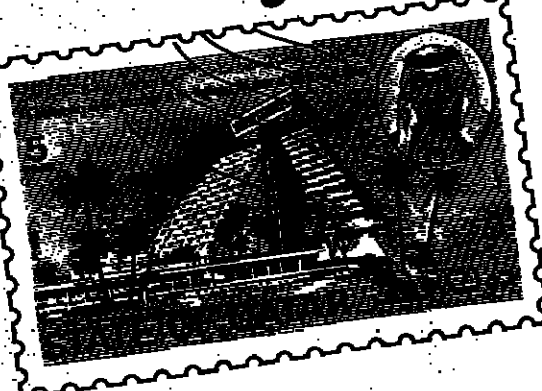
**"From the ground crew through to the on-flight crew, we really felt that you cared."**

This is an authentic passenger statement.



**QATAR**

**Sheraton Style**



This ultra modern architectural landmark of luxury is spectacular to the eye, delivering service that is unsurpassed and the finest conference facilities in Qatar.

For reservations and information call

**6-079-2800**

**0611-295306**

in Paris

in Frankfurt

**01-636-6411**

**185063**

in London

in Munich

Or call your local Sheraton Hotel or Reservation office, or your travel agent.



**Doha Sheraton Hotel**

P.O. Box 8000, Doha, Qatar  
Tel: 833833 Telex: 5000



**Lufthansa**  
German Airlines



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Lebanon After Shultz

It is not yet Lebanon that has been restored by Secretary of State George Shultz's painstaking mediation, only the truth that Syria holds the key to Lebanon's independence. Exposing this truth is helpful to the reputation of the United States in the Arab world, and to Israel's reputation in America. But the truth alone will not set the Lebanese free.

The Israelis will not quit Lebanon unless the Syrians do. And the Syrians are conspicuously lacking any incentive to cooperate.

Stabilizing Lebanon would give Israel another stable frontier. Thus, what began as a campaign for a Greater Syria would come close to ending in a Greater Israel. A pro-American coalition of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Lebanon would then acquiesce in the destruction of the PLO and in Israel's absorption of the West Bank and the Golan Heights. And the coalition would use its financial strength to make Syria acquiesce as well.

To resist that pressure, President Hafiz Assad continues to rely on the Soviet Union. The Russians did not appreciate the humiliation of his army — and their planes and missiles — by the Israeli air force last summer. They have sent him new ground-to-air missiles and 4,500 Soviet advisers. These can presumably serve as cover for Syria's occupation of eastern Lebanon. They also give the Kremlin a voice, if not a veto, in the politics of disengagement. Moscow, in turn, surely expects

the Syrians to do what they can to frustrate America's coalition-building.

Since the Syrians cannot be driven out of Lebanon, the faint American hope must be that they can be bought out by Saudi aid. No wonder, then, that Mr. Shultz reported first to the Saudis on the success of his Beirut-Jerusalem shuttle. More generous Saudi aid is essential if President Amin Gemayel is to rebuild a Lebanese army to tame the country's warring factions. And Saudi approval of the accord should lay to rest the myth that America was conspiring in Israel's occupation.

So Mr. Shultz brings back half a loaf. The Arab League can no longer contend that the Arab League to push Israel out of Lebanon proved its impotence to push Israel toward a West Bank compromise. The PLO, Jordan and Saudi Arabia have to accept their historic responsibility for rejecting the Reagan plan and losing the territory.

As for the Israelis, they are well rid of their hesitations about withdrawal, inspired mainly by a desire for political gains that would justify the costly march to Beirut. The more understandable Israeli interest in a safe northern border is well enough served by the agreed-upon security arrangements. And if the Syrians refuse to budge and cause Israel to stay in southern Lebanon, the onus for a tragic partition will be where it belongs.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Fairness in Numbers

Budget Director David Stockman appeared before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress the other day to "unequivocally reject" studies showing that Reagan administration policies have benefited higher-income people at the expense of those further down the scale. Mr. Stockman's testimony does not actually tell very much about the implications of the Reagan policies for income distribution, or even the justification that underlies them. It is interesting primarily as an exercise in the judicious choice of numbers and assumptions.

Take the treatment of programs such as welfare and food stamps that are tied to low income. The Stockman tables tote up outlays for these programs to demonstrate that, when lower inflation is taken into account, the total has only declined by 5 percent compared with Carter administration projections. What he does not point out is that, thanks to administration economic policies, the number of poor people has risen substantially, so that cuts in average benefits have been offset by larger caseloads. Nor does he point out that one large program in the table, subsidized housing, is simply spending money from Carter commitments that are scheduled to end.

Mr. Stockman also fails to remind his listeners that if the Reagan administration had had its way, many of these programs, including those that give benefits to the very poorest families, would be still smaller.

For example, he makes much of the fact that certain service programs were cut by only about \$1 billion. But that is only because Congress rejected proposed cuts that would have

reduced spending by almost \$3 billion below the Carter estimate for next year.

Even when it comes to the working poor, the group at which, as Mr. Stockman concedes, the heaviest cuts were aimed, the testimony provides tables purporting to show that benefits for working welfare mothers were almost unchanged. This contradicts a recent administration study demonstrating that most now receive no welfare aid. Lower inflation has helped people with fixed incomes, but when Mr. Stockman asserts that benefit losses have been offset by higher wages and salaries for working people, one wonders if he has looked at the unemployment statistics lately.

When recent numbers do not support his case, Mr. Stockman reaches back in time for a comparison. Job and training programs, which are among the biggest losers, are compared with a time when such programs were in their infancy. Defense program growth is made to look more modest by comparisons with wartime spending. And when it comes to tax cuts, Mr. Stockman dismisses the big rate cuts for the rich by pointing out that tax shelters alone, simply spending money from Carter commitments that are scheduled to end.

Mr. Stockman is caught up in the inherent contradictions of administration policies. In speaking to supporters, the administration wants to take credit for savings in welfare programs. In responding to critics, it wishes to pretend that those same cuts have had negligible effect. You can't have it both ways.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Toward War in Lebanon?

George Shultz set himself a relatively modest target when measured against the broad objectives of President Reagan's regional peace proposals. He can return to Washington carrying a small foreign policy success for the administration and without the risk of too much blame being directed at the White House for the lack of progress on the president's Middle East initiative. He can fairly point out that it was the Syrian-PLO axis which torpedoed both the attempt to draw King Hussein into negotiations and the implementation of Israel's agreement to withdraw from Lebanon.

But to dwell on success or apportionment of blame at this moment could be exceedingly dangerous. Mr. Shultz will have noted that within minutes of his departure from Beirut on Sunday, heavy shelling had again broken out in the hills around that city. Even before he had landed in Paris, Moshe Arens, Israel's defense minister, warned that the Syrians were preparing for war. With the Soviet Union more firmly entrenched in Syria than a year ago, renewed hostilities would carry greater risks than the fighting last summer.

— The Financial Times (London).

Mr. Shultz has achieved rather more in the last fortnight than the pessimists predicted. For this he has to thank the unstinting efforts of America's special envoy in the Middle East, Philip Habib, and a belated realization by Mr. Begin's government that there is a limit to how

far it should carry its calculated humiliation of the Reagan administration. It is something for the U.S. secretary of state to have pushed the Israelis into making at least a theoretical commitment to quit southern Lebanon, and it is something to have persuaded the wretchedly weak Lebanese government to reach an agreement of any kind with Israel. However, the reality is that we are as far away from a settlement in Lebanon as ever.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

### Mitterrand's Money Sense

Francois Mitterrand is right to regard as very dangerous the situation of a world "at the mercy of a panic or a default." Economic and financial history shows that indefinite expansion of credit necessarily leads to a deflation crisis, both because of debtors' inability to meet their payments and because of lenders' refusal to take further risks. In order to avert a chain of events that he sees as inexorable, the French head of state proposes a new Bretton Woods to re-establish foundations for a stable new international monetary system.

The analysis is irrefutable — and shows real progress in the thinking of a man elected under the colors of the French Socialist Party. However, the principal support of international monetary stability is the capacity of each state to combat inflation at home and base the solidity of its currency on firm ground.

— Le Monde (Paris).

## FROM OUR MAY 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Motoring in Spain

MADRID — Bad roads are not the only inconvenience to which motorists are subjected in Madrid and vicinity. The octroi officials have become very exacting as a result of many cases of smuggling "essence" through the gates. Senor Torcuato de Tena, Senator and proprietor of the journal "Negro y Blanco," was recently detained a long time, and the officials were even inclined to search his pockets. Meanwhile, Comde Penvelner, the Alcalde, has taken steps to prevent abuses of authority of which many foreign automobilists have complained. The Spanish Royal Automobile Club intends to undertake the improvement and care of certain roads as a means of encouraging auto touring in Spain.

### 1933: Paraguay Declares War

ASUNCION — Paraguay (yesterday) declared war against Bolivia, thus becoming the first nation officially to take up arms against another since the signing of the Kellogg-Briand peace pact. The decree formally declaring a state of war was signed by President Eusebio Ayala of Paraguay at 11 o'clock in the morning. The declaration of war, popularly urged and immediately expected since the outbreak of hostilities between the two nations in the disputed Gran Chaco border area, was received with national rejoicing. Crowds surged through the streets singing patriotic songs, while recruiting booths were stormed by persons of all ages with the request that they be sent to the front immediately.

# About Shultz and a Preoccupation With the Fringes

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George Shultz made some progress in the Middle East. He persuaded the Israeli government "in principle" to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. But he is still concentrating on the fringes of world problems.

Israel still has reservations about the security of its northern border and wants a larger role for Maj. Saad Haddad in southern Lebanon. No progress was made on the future of the West Bank or in bringing the rejectionist Arab states into peace negotiations.

"In principle," all the nations seem to agree on almost everything. But the war goes on. There are two ways to approach the long catalog of foreign policy problems now facing the major democracies. One is to deal with them piecemeal, a step at a time. The other is to concentrate on two major problems: the world economy and the nuclear arms race.

The Reagan administration prefers the piecemeal approach. It has spent more time and energy in recent weeks and months on Nicaragua and El Salvador than on either of the two central questions on the world agenda.

The leaders of the industrialized nations will be meeting at Williamsburg, Virginia, at the end of the month, and the Russians have been showing a little flexibility on the nuclear arms

issue. But President Reagan has been addressing a joint session of Congress on more arms for Central America and has been off in Arizona reassuring the National Rifle Association that while he is against crime "in principle" he is also opposed to gun control.

When the allies meet they will face some alarming facts. Although America is beginning to emerge from the longest recession since World War II, economic activity in North America and Europe is still in serious trouble. Japan's industrial production has leveled off. The growth of the developing countries has stalled under the weight of \$700 billion in international debt. In the 24 advanced countries of the OECD, 32 million people are unemployed.

The main complaint of the Reagan administration about all of this, as defined by Acting Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam, is, "The recession has challenged the West's capacity to match the Soviet arms buildup and encouraged Western Europe to depend more on trade with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union."

Meanwhile, the nuclear arms talks with the Soviet Union are recovering this month in Geneva, but there is little evidence that the Reagan administration intends to explore this

problem with the allies at Williamsburg — although Washington is committed to put new cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Britain, West Germany and Italy at the end of the year against the opposition of Moscow and the anti-nuclear forces in Europe and the United States.

Mr. Shultz has played an important role since he became secretary of state nine months ago. He has been an effective witness in Congress. He comes across as a fair and decent man not only there but also in his talks with the allies, and he has won the confidence of the president. But he has concentrated on damage control rather than on defining and articulating any broad vision of the future.

Thus, he persuaded Mr. Reagan to lift the sanctions on the European allies over supplying materials for the Soviet gas pipeline. He convinced Mr. Reagan to expand the International Monetary Fund's resources for helping the staggering economies of the debtor nations. And he did manage to put forward, against the opposition of the Pentagon, a limited compromise proposal on nuclear arms control.

He has made an important contribution in stopping bad things, but essentially he has been responding to outside pressures rather

than filling the need for coherent policies on arms control and the world economy.

Maybe this is expecting too much from Mr. Shultz in so short a time. He has held the line. But the stage is now set for a new phase of economic growth and arms negotiations. Inflation in the United States has dropped from 12.4 percent in 1980 to 3.3 percent. The prime rate is now at 10.5 percent — about half its recent peak of 21.5 percent. Industrial production is rising, and this has encouraged hope in the industrialized countries.

Meanwhile, President Reagan has not only offered to renew long-term grain contracts with the Soviet Union but has recognized the importance of the coming arms control negotiations. He says that he is also aware of "the necessity of conducting relations with the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe on the basis of a global and comprehensive policy designed to serve common fundamental interests."

But so far this "global comprehensive policy" has not emerged. It has merely been mentioned in passing while the administration has been putting out the fires. Maybe Williamsburg will provide the opportunity for a new consensus on the issues still threatening the peace and order of the world.

The New York Times.

## Thinking Straight On Trade

By Charles Wolf Jr.

LOS ANGELES — As the U.S. Congress begins consideration of Ronald Reagan's proposal to create a cabinet-level Department of Trade, it is timely to reflect on some of the erroneous beliefs that will dominate the debate.

Right-thinking people generally agree on certain basic propositions about international trade: Trade is good, more trade is better than less, exports are better than imports. The agreement extends, with rare exceptions, to all parts of the political spectrum, to both sides of the Atlantic and to the Third World.

This is another example of conventional wisdom concealing palpable unwisdom. In fact, each of the foregoing propositions about trade is either arguable or simply wrong.

The view that trade is "good" is based on the intuitively appealing notion that both parties to a transaction must benefit, or else the transaction would not occur.

On the contrary, the countries involved in the transaction may lose even while the immediate parties benefit. This will be true, as is often the case, the exporter receives a subsidy from government, and hence the price that he charges may be less than the true cost of production. It is also true if the importer receives a government subsidy (to encourage some particular type of favored imports, such as high-technology products), and hence the country's real economic cost may be higher than the price actually paid by the importer. Genuine gains from trade result only if it occurs without subsidies.

The belief that exports are "better" than imports for an economy is wrong. In general, the performance of an economy is reflected by the consumption and investment it can sustain. More of both is better than less, and growth in either is better than none. Imports provide additional resources that contribute to meeting consumption or investment demands, while exports subtract resources from what is available to meet these demands. Hence, in this sense, imports are "better" than exports. Exports simply provide a means of paying for imports.

Misunderstandings about these points have contributed to the predicament in which the world economy now finds itself, as well as to innumerable other policy mistakes.

In the past several decades, governments in industrial countries have installed a pervasive network of subsidies designed to promote foreign trade, especially exports. These have taken many forms. They may be export credits, extended on preferential interest and repayment terms, or longer-term loan guarantees intended to make risky loans riskless to the lender and to enable borrowers to increase their imports; usually from the lending country. They may be preferential tax treatment of income derived from foreign sales, and various other means to allow or encourage producers to charge lower prices for exports than for domestic sales.

The tremendous increase in international lending in the 1970s to developing countries and Eastern Europe is partly due to these misconceptions. The petrodollar surpluses of the early and late 1970s were recycled abroad in the belief that doing so would result in expanded exports for the recyclers. In hindsight, it is plausible that the world economy as a whole would be better off if more of these resources had been directed toward the domestic economies of the developed countries.

It should not be assumed that foreign trade is good in itself and therefore deserving of special subsidies or protection. International trade negotiations should move beyond the traditional agenda of tariffs and non-tariff barriers. More attention should be devoted to identifying and gradually eliminating the pervasive network of hidden and overt subsidies to foreign trade maintained by virtually all industrialized countries.

The writer is director of the Rand Corp. research program in international economics and dean of the Rand Graduate Institute. He contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

## Presidents: The Fixes Are Sometimes Quick

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Some observers said Ronald Reagan's Central American spectacular before a joint session of Congress last month was his best speech ever. "Churchillian" in its eloquence. Others called it jingoistic and a gross misuse of a forum usually reserved for declarations of war or celebrations of great achievement.

Critics thought the stakes he was piling on the table were out of proportion to the threat and to the U.S. capacity to deal with it on his terms: a heavy application of military aid, but no combat involvement and no real vote of confidence in the potential for diplomacy.

While counting myself in the critics' camp, I offer a little recent history to suggest, in fairness, that Ronald Reagan is by no means the first U.S. president to go for the quick and cynical fix — the presidential "prevent defense" dictated less by sound policy for the long haul than by electoral exigencies.

It is all very well to counsel a careful balancing of risks and opportunities — the long view. But the short view is built into the system.

John Kennedy was thought of as a pretty high-minded, long-sighted student of international affairs. But for him the question of what to do about the Dominican Republic after the slaying of the arch-tyrant Trujillo in May 1961 came down to three alternatives, according to the account of Arthur Schlesinger Jr.: "a decent democratic regime, a continuation of the Trujillo regime, or a Castro regime." And the answer: "We ought to aim at the first, but we really can't renounce the second until we are sure that we can avoid the third." Ambassador to the United Nations Jean Kirkpatrick could hardly quarrel with that.

Lyndon Johnson was similarly haunted by "another Cuba" when he sent troops into the Dominican Republic in 1965. "What is important," Mr. Johnson said, "is that we know, and that they know, and that everybody knows, that we don't propose to sit here in our rocking chair with our hands folded and let the Communists set up any government in the Western Hemisphere."

Or consider Vietnam. Secretary of State Dean Rusk once defined a realistic Johnson administration objective as that of being able to turn the problem over to its successors. "In no worse shape than we found it." Later, Richard Nixon blustered that he did not intend to "be the first president to lose a war." He became, instead, the first president to resign in disgrace, on quite another issue. Thus, the former distinction, with the rooftop evacuation of the last Americans from the Saigon embassy in 1975, was bucked along to Gerald Ford.

This strategy of the "prevent defense" runs through Ronald Reagan's Central American rhetoric, and through the private comments of his advisers as well. He tells us all the terrible things that will happen in Central America and around the world "Our credibility would collapse, our alliances would crumble and the safety of our homeland would be in jeopardy" if

El Salvador falls, but he offers no more than a promise that the awful day can be postponed.

What President Reagan has pledged is not so much success as the absence of failure. For a definition of success, we have had to turn to the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Deane Hinton, who says that the real solution to the troubled country's problems — notably the military's human rights abuses — is "a question, in my view, of years." He sees El Salvador's salvation requiring "a generational change" in the army's officer corps.

White House advisers are working to a different clock. And so, to be sure, are many in Congress who would not like to be identified in election year 1984 as the real culprits, if their denial of the president's money requests for military aid could plausibly be held accountable for El Salvador's collapse.

Time-buying is a recognizable reflex among elected officials whenever they happen to sit. It is also, alas, not without precedent.

The Washington Post.

## Presidents: Might They Be Better?

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Europeans are beginning to ask about coming U.S. presidential politics. This is unusual, because usually they only get around to noticing challenges and issues in the last campaign stages.

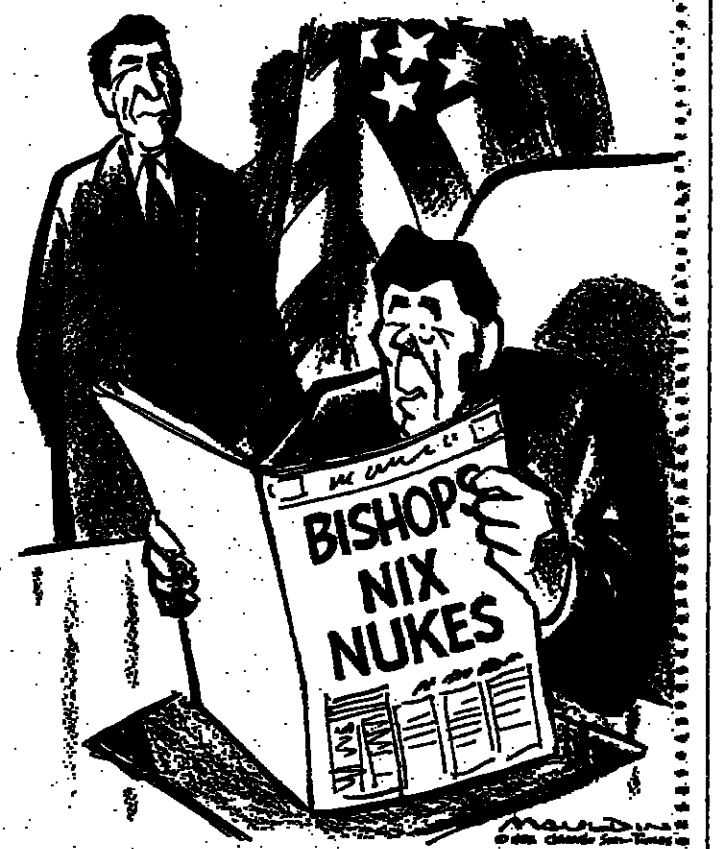
But the sense of uncertainty about America's direction, of bewilderment by a system they find hard to understand and almost impossible to predict, has deepened to a point of serious concern. Nobody doubts that the American electorate's decision has an inevitably profound impact on life in Europe — although opinion is divided on whether that influence should be resisted or enlisted. That awareness regularly leads to critical questions about the way presidents are selected, and what seems the haphazard, often uninspiring result.

People often ask how such a big, advanced country can come up with such mediocre, untested choices of leadership. They wonder why the United States does not switch to a single, six-year presidential term to avoid a couple of years of bumbling, on-the-job learning followed by a couple of years of near paralysis before the next election.

These points reflect some important differences between the U.S. system and that of almost all European democracies, as well as the U.S. political calendar's effect on foreign relations.

For one thing, European bureaucracies tend to be more stable, even in countries like the Netherlands or Italy that tend toward revolving-door governments. The sweep of the political border, ousting deep layers of officialdom with each change of administration, is astonishing to American ears.

Their officials have to get to know a whole new cast of minor characters, often inexperienced, each time the star performers



"Don't they know about infallibility of the president?"

gates brought confusion and disorder, not healthier politics. There is a case for examining the experience of other countries to find useful elements in the process of developing leadership.

The key is to identify candidates much earlier, by choosing party leaders who are then virtually assured of nomination. Of course, that does not guarantee better government. But it does give the voters and the rest of the world a chance to have a closer, longer look at the main contenders and how they operate on an everyday basis, not just in the heat of the hustings. More important, it obliges the candidates to be more informed about and involved with the problems of power, not just of electioneering.

America does not have a leader of the opposition. The national parties cannot really know what they think on the big issues until they know whom they have put on the ballot a few months before the election. There have been pressures for the Democratic Party to draw up a program for 1984 at this stage, but it would not work in the absence of a name and a face to incarnate it.

The primary system, streamlined now to a regional series, needs to be examined once again in conjunction with party structure to see how the candidate can be surfaced sooner, on a more national basis.

In the governing party, the assumption that a first-term president will go for re-election simplifies the issue. But it is there in the second term. Earlier choice of candidates would not lengthen the campaign, but it would give more opportunity to test the capacity of leadership.

That would be worthwhile for the United States, as well as helpful in its role of leadership in the world.

The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Trilateralist Feelings

Regarding "Trilateralism: A Genetized Effort to Ease World Frictions" (IHT, April 23) by Flora Lewis:

I am sure "the feelings of impotence and frustration... among the elite" are hard to swallow for such as Helmut Schmidt, an architect of the floating currency rate, and David Rockefeller, one of the 1970s' greatest lenders. Indeed it is courageous of them to step in and save us from the problems they managed to create.

Thank goodness the power is as diffuse as it is, not more concentrated as the trilateralists would prefer.

MARC FUTTERMAN, Edinburgh.

### For Soviet Jews

Regarding "The Warsaw Uprising 40 Years After" (IHT, April 19) by Leopold Unger:

Anti-Semitic cartoons and articles used by the Nazis 40 years ago are now appearing in the Soviet press. The atmosphere of terror generated by the Nazis is being encouraged within the U.S.S.R. If the tragedy which took place within Poland and Germany is not to be repeated in the

Soviet Union, the Western world must take action now, and insist that the Soviet authorities honor their commitments under the Helsinki Agreement and allow Soviet Jews freedom of movement.

MARGARET RIGAL, London.

### Pressures in Greece

Regarding "Shifts by Papandreu on Policy Anger Left" (IHT, April 15) by Jonathan Randall:

Too many correspondents fail to report movements and events in Greece that are pushing it toward the limatic fringe of the Mediterranean world. It is a relief and a pleasure to read something substantive on Greece. Those of us wallowing in the inanities of the official press here would much appreciate hearing more from Mr. Randall in the near future.

TIMOTHY DEVINNEY, Athens.

### Grown-Ups' Business

President Reagan's intention to include the Israeli-occupied Syrian Golan Heights in a comprehensive Middle East peace plan is the right

### Not Taiwan's Fault

Regarding "Time for U.S. to Mend Frayed Ties With China" (IHT, April 27) by Stanley Karnow:

It seems that Mr. Karnow has jumped on the bandwagon of those who lay the blame for troubles in Washington-Beijing relations on the so-called "Taiwan problem."

Making Taiwan the scapegoat in this case is much too simplistic. Taiwan is a symptom, not a cause of the problems in Washington-Beijing relations. Let Mr. Karnow forget, China is a communist power with very different interests and goals from those of the United States. Problems between the two stem from that very basic reality.

People who point an accusatory finger at Taiwan for tarnishing Washington-Beijing relations remind me of those who, in an entirely different case, say that the Arabs cannot get together because of Israel. With blame routinely but wildly tossed around like this, it's no wonder some people consider both the Republic of China on Taiwan and Israel to be pariah states.

JOHN COLVIN, Hong Kong.

ANDY CHRISTOPHER, Taipei.

**INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE**  
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher

Executive Editor: ROLAND FINSON  
Editor: RENE BONDY  
Deputy Editor: FRANCOIS DESMAISONS  
Deputy Editor: RICHARD H. MORGAN  
Associate Editor: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY

Associate Publisher: Director of Finance  
Director of Circulation  
Director of Advertising  
Director of Operations

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone 747-1265. Telex 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Gen. Mgr. Asa: Alain Lecor. 24-26 Hemsley Rd. Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170.  
U.S. au capital de 2,000,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73201115. Commission Paritaire No. 34231  
S.A. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
© 1983, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.





Be Better!

# What kind of company would pay someone a small fortune to do exactly what he likes?

ITT would. For some time, we've been concerned that scientists and engineers, the very lifeblood of a technology-based company like ITT, rarely seem to reach the very highest echelons of management. Now we've actually done something about it. We've created a new position, ITT Executive Scientist. And with the new title goes a very new job specification. An ITT Executive Scientist can

literally go anywhere in the world to explore an idea. We'll give him the money he needs, the people he needs, the technology he needs. Even if all he wants to do is put his feet up, all by himself, and think. Naturally, we wouldn't make this kind of offer to any ordinary scientist. But Charles Kao, the first ITT Executive Scientist, is far from ordinary. He's the man who brought fiber optics

and laser electronics together, to create the concept that is revolutionising the world of telecommunications. So we don't think we're exactly risking our shareholders' money by giving Dr. Kao such an open brief. He'll have all the back-up he needs. And he'll no doubt prove yet again that an original idea starts in an original mind. **The best ideas are the ideas that help people.** **ITT**



## INSIGHTS

# Harry Oppenheimer of S. Africa: A Capitalist Who Seeks Reform

By Joseph Lelyveld

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — In an oracular vein, an academic named Chester A. Crocker once said of South Africa: "That country is by its nature a part of the West. It is an integral and important element of the Western global, economic system."

Mr. Crocker, who has since become the State Department's top Africa hand and author of the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa's white-minority government, was openly embracing a premise found in both South African propaganda and the arguments of Marxist analysts: that the West's formal condemnation of apartheid masks a huge stake in the outcome of the shadowy struggle between the races there.

"Historically," he acknowledged, "South Africa is by its nature a part of us." Of course, it might also be said to be "by its nature" a part of Africa. But then the Reagan administration's man on Africa didn't mean to be talking race; he was talking power, economics and ideology. He was talking of a South Africa that deserves to be called, as he elsewhere noted, "the Saudi Arabia of minerals." Mindful that race and power have been indivisible throughout South African history, he was nevertheless trying to straddle the two realities of racial politics and mineral wealth.

Washington has thus followed the example and fulfilled the hopes of the most effective practitioner of "constructive engagement" over the last quarter-century. That is Harry Frederick Oppenheimer, a corporate dynast who has made control of the world's richest gold and diamond deposits the basis for a multinational mining and industrial conglomerate, with assets that the British magazine *The Economist* has put at \$15 billion.

## Economic Ties Strengthened

While racial policies he abhorred were plunging South Africa into military and political isolation from the West, Harry Oppenheimer, more than anyone else, has managed to preserve and strengthen the economic ties binding Johannesburg to Western financial centers. His influence has had plenty to do with the vast resources his group controls and the pattern of its far-flung investments, which now can be traced in North America from zinc and copper mines in the Yukon to natural gas deposits in Midland, Texas.

But it also has to do with his personal standing in New York and London as a concerned liberal and business statesman, bearing the comforting message, in elegantly turned speeches he writes himself, that more investment and more growth are the surest antidotes to racial oppression.

Hardly an advocate of black power, he has been a consistent opponent of racial discrimination and police-state methods. As such, he embodies many of the ambiguities — Marxists would call them "contradictions" — that are inherent in "constructive engagement" with apartheid.

For all the years he has been the acknowledged exemplar of free enterprise in South Africa, his companies have also been the worst of the largest private employers of migrant labor under a harsh system of indenture that makes it impossible for roughly 80 percent of their quarter of a million black employees to establish a right of residence where they work or live with their families.

Yet his opposition to the system on which his fortune was seemingly based — expressed in a readiness to advocate full trade-union rights for blacks when that idea was still regarded as subversive — has kept alive, even visibly advanced, the notion that the system could reform itself.

## Elected to Parliament

If this were really Saudi Arabia, Harry Oppenheimer would qualify as head of the House of Saud. But his grip on the country's resources has never been translated into effective political power. He got elected to Parliament in 1948 at the age of 40, but it was just the wrong time, the year the tide of white politics turned, sweeping to power the Afrikaner Nationalists who have ruled ever since.

Later, after withdrawing from active politics, he threw his moral and financial backing to the relatively liberal Progressive Party, standing by it for the 13 years it had only one representative in the all-white Parliament — the redoubtable Helen Suzman, who battled apartheid and the buildup of arbitrary state power at every turn.

Yet, as the leading force in the mainly English-speaking business community, Mr. Oppenheimer has personified the one power center the government party has never quite managed to dominate. For many years, relations between the two power centers were correct and somewhat distant, as between neighboring principalities with an historic antagonism but an undeniable mutual dependence.

The Nationalists gradually learned to depend on Harry Oppenheimer to save them from the economic consequences of their own policies. After the shooting of unarmed blacks at Sharpeville 23 years ago prompted a catastrophic flight of Western capital, it was Mr. Oppenheimer's Anglo American Corporation — the profits of a new gold field it had developed a decade earlier in the Orange Free State — that spurred the recovery and began South Africa's emergence as a sophisticated industrial state.

## Relationship Is Symbiotic

In a sense, Anglo American had little option then but to diversify beyond mining and invest at home, for the government clamped rigid exchange controls on the country. But that period, which provides the most vivid example of the group's symbiotic relationship with the authorities, was also Mr. Oppenheimer's finest hour as an entrepreneur.

"He always sees the way out," said Julian Ogilvie Thompson, Mr. Oppenheimer's likely successor as chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines, the great diamond cartel that remains one of the pillars of the group. Later, as anti-apartheid lobbies in the West called for boycotts and embargoes, Harry Oppenheimer's prestige, persuasiveness and business pluck helped to bring Western capital and technology flowing back to South Africa.

Fleet Street long ago tagged South Africa's most powerful capitalist as "the King of Diamonds." The playing-card image accords poorly with the modest and cultivated figure he presents. It also undervalues him in a corporate sense, for even though De Beers controls the marketing of an estimated 80 percent of the world's diamonds, that is far from being his whole hand.

In South Africa, one can never forget gold: The mines run by the Anglo American Corp. — which Mr. Oppenheimer, at 74, still controls, although he no longer sits on its board — account for a full 40 percent of the country's output (and therefore 25 percent of the non-communist world's). And in the mines in which his



Harry Oppenheimer

companies have sizable holdings without management, and these percentages soar.

He is also king of platinum, vanadium and uranium. Companies in his domain are leading producers of coal, steel, nonferrous metals, pulp and paper, automobiles, fruit, wine. They have major banking, insurance and real-estate holdings. In all, it has been estimated, they account for roughly half the value of South Africa's exports and half the value of the shares traded on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. And that is only South Africa.

Anglo American is the leading corporate presence in Zimbabwe. De Beers runs the diamond mines of Namibia, Botswana, Tanzania and — very discreetly — Angola, whose government regularly finds itself under South African military assault. (Even more discreetly, De Beers has an arrangement with Moscow, which markets most of the Soviet Union's diamonds through the corporation's London-based Central Selling Organization.) On paper, Anglo American's holdings in Zambia remain huge, although the dividends that can be banked outside Zambia are meager.

Despite South Africa's exchange controls, the group has managed in recent years to build up large holdings in the United States and Canada through the Bermuda-based Minerals and Resources Corp., known as Minorco, which has a lengthening list of interests that include coal in Appalachia, copper in Arizona, fertilizer in Iowa and investment banking on Wall Street through Salomon Brothers.

The Oppenheimer empire is not easily surveyed, for it is a puzzle of majority and minority holdings in companies that are directly or indirectly controlled through pyramided holding companies, which also have bewildering cross-holdings. (Thus, De Beers and Anglo American are the largest holders of each other's shares.)

## Family Keeping Control

The Oppenheimer family interest is maintained through a firm called E. Oppenheimer and Son that owns 8.3 percent of Anglo American, thus providing enough leverage, along with the personal holdings of the Oppenheimers as individuals, for the family to keep control.

When Mr. Oppenheimer stepped down as chairman of Anglo American at the end of last year, after 25 years in that post, he installed his only son, Nicholas, as a deputy chairman and retained for the time being the chairmanship of De Beers, the largest shareholder. The question of control never arose.

Guests at Harry Oppenheimer's personal worth never seem to dip below \$200 million; in boom times, the figure of half a billion is heard, but it is only a number plucked from the stratosphere.

Mr. Oppenheimer's feeling for language, pleasantly ironic wit and touch of *noblesse oblige* may not be as important as his wealth and business acumen in explaining his influence, but they must be mentioned in any explanation of how that influence makes itself felt.

At a small gathering for cocktails, he could almost be overlooked. Being Harry Oppenheimer, he never is.

## Views Become Fashionable

When Harry O (as the local newspapers have taken to calling him) endorses an unconventional view, it immediately becomes respectable and eventually fashionable in the posh precincts of Johannesburg's northern suburbs. That is what happened when he responded to a series of wildcat strikes by black industrial workers by calling for recognition of black trade unions.

That was nine years ago, when he was already presiding over the first major increases in real wages the black migrant work force in the gold mines had known in eight decades. Mr. Oppenheimer wasn't just being a visionary, for he was creating a countervailing force to the power of the white miners' union. That union has kept the mines as the last preserve of the notorious system of "job reservation" that legally requires that the best jobs go to whites only.

The white union contends that the companies know they can get away with paying less to blacks. But the fact remains that the black unions, which have only started organizing in the mines in the last six months, would never have even gotten to the gate had it not been for the decision of an arch-capitalist to call them into being.

The government's actual relations with Mr. Oppenheimer over the years had never been quite as frosty as the public stance of each has implied. He had helped to cut Afrikaners into ownership of the mining industry and, despite a shareholding position in the major press groups, he had refrained from putting his corporate muscle behind those liberal sectors of the English-language press that infuriate the government.

## 'Communist' Takeovers Seen

On matters of economic policy, he got along fine with a succession of finance ministers and reserve-bank governors. In addition, reacting to what he had branded as "communist" takeovers in Angola and Mozambique, Mr. Oppenheimer dutifully opened his wallet to the political parties backed by Pretoria in Zimbabwe and Namibia. So there was a sense of a gradual conver-

gence between the two South African power centers.

In Washington, the Reagan administration saw this as a harbinger of reform. On the Afrikaner right, it was seized as evidence of treason by Prime Minister P.W. Botha. In the upper echelons of Anglo American, there were those who dreamed of a Nationalist-Progressive coalition that would somehow transcend the absolute contradictions in the stands of the two parties on apartheid and black political rights.

Harry Oppenheimer himself was not affected by this euphoria for long. In 1979 he praised the prime minister for his "remarkable courage." Two years later he was praising South Africa could face revolutionary pressures in five years if Mr. Botha did not start making good on some of the hopes he had raised.

Two of the five years had already passed when I stopped by to visit him early this year at Milkwood, his seaside estate on the Indian Ocean, just north of Durban. The titan of the South African corporate scene was cozily ensconced at one end of a sofa, where he had been reading under a portrait of himself.

## 'A Very Risky Time'

"I think this is a very risky time," he said after we adjourned to an upstairs sitting room. "In a way," he went on, "I have more hope because we are having all the change, but it is quite liable to go for good or for bad. I wouldn't have liked to have been in politics at any time for the last 20 years, but if I were 20 years younger now, I would be very tempted." The temptation was in the sense that the apartheid gleamer was starting to break up and, with it, the old political alignments.

What struck me as we picked our way through the wilted might-have-beens and thorny maybes of South African politics was the exquisite fairness of the magnate's judgments. Mr. Oppenheimer has occasionally spoken abroad as if he were in a position to represent the view of blacks.

When I asked how he knew what blacks were thinking, he said he didn't really. But he mentioned occasional contacts with four men. They were Dr. Ntshona Mofokeng and Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, two conspicuous spokesmen for South Africa's blacks who reject the government's policies, and two leaders of the ethnic homelands that South Africa has spawned — Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana and Gatshe Buthelezi of KwaZulu.

"For the rest," he said, "you try to imagine what you would be feeling in their position, probably imagining it wrong." Coming from the country's most privileged white, it was an arresting remark. Only a small fraction of South African whites ever tries to make that leap.

We had circled around the ultimate question, that of black power, when I asked whether he feared the African National Congress. He responded by alluding to an interview in which a recently released political prisoner asserted that



Miners in a gold refinery in Johannesburg

the underground movement was riddled with communists. "I would think there was quite a chance that this was true," he commented in a mild tone that seemed to invite correction.

The Oppenheimer attitude to black power is bound up in the world view passed on by Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, the son of a Jewish cigar maker from Friedberg, Germany. In the middle of World War I, he set up Anglo American, which got half its capital from Wall Street.

Sir Ernest's conversion to Anglicanism may not have been unrelated to the vision of a Western economic order extending from the other side of the Atlantic into the heartland of the continent, for there are hints that his essential aim was to remove a business impediment. His authorized biography never uses the word Jewish in connection with its subject. It wasn't until the last 20 years or so that the corporation Sir Ernest founded began to live down a reputation for anti-Semitic hiring practices.

The subject of his father's conversion remains a delicate one, however. Harry Oppenheimer has been forthcoming on his father's attitude to blacks, saying that his father would not have contemplated transferring political power to the African majority.

Mr. Oppenheimer has obviously had to contemplate it, but there is no evidence that he has ever done so with relish. His hope seems to be that whites will have time to push through re-

forms and narrow inequalities so that blacks develop a stake in the capitalist system. Against this hope, he sets his experiences in black Africa.

His friend Kenneth Kaunda first took a majority share in his mining companies in Zambia, and then, without notice, dismissed their Anglo American managers. A major investment in a copper mine in Zaire was a total write-off. He respects Robert Mugabe and takes the African leader's socialist promises for Zimbabwe seriously.

I asked whether Anglo American's experience in black Africa said anything about what would happen to it under black rule at home. The reply seemed to come reluctantly, pushing its way through the old vision of Africa, for it came in a whisper: "Oh, I suppose it must."

## Would Scrap Pass Laws

Leftists find it simple to argue that there is a comfortable division of labor between Harry Oppenheimer and P.W. Botha, with Mr. Botha overseeing the repressive machinery of the apartheid state while Mr. Oppenheimer and the business community he personifies tend to the sophisticated economy. That may be the arrangement circumstance has ordained, but Mr. Oppenheimer, at least, regards it as neither desirable or just.

# Chinese in Tibet: Learning Not to Go Against Grain

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

LHASA, Tibet — When the snows vanish from Tibet's high valleys, the farmers yoke their shaggy yaks to wooden plows that break open the hard brown earth. Colored cockades and even red flags adorn the worn yokes of the plodding yaks in celebration that the spring planting has arrived.

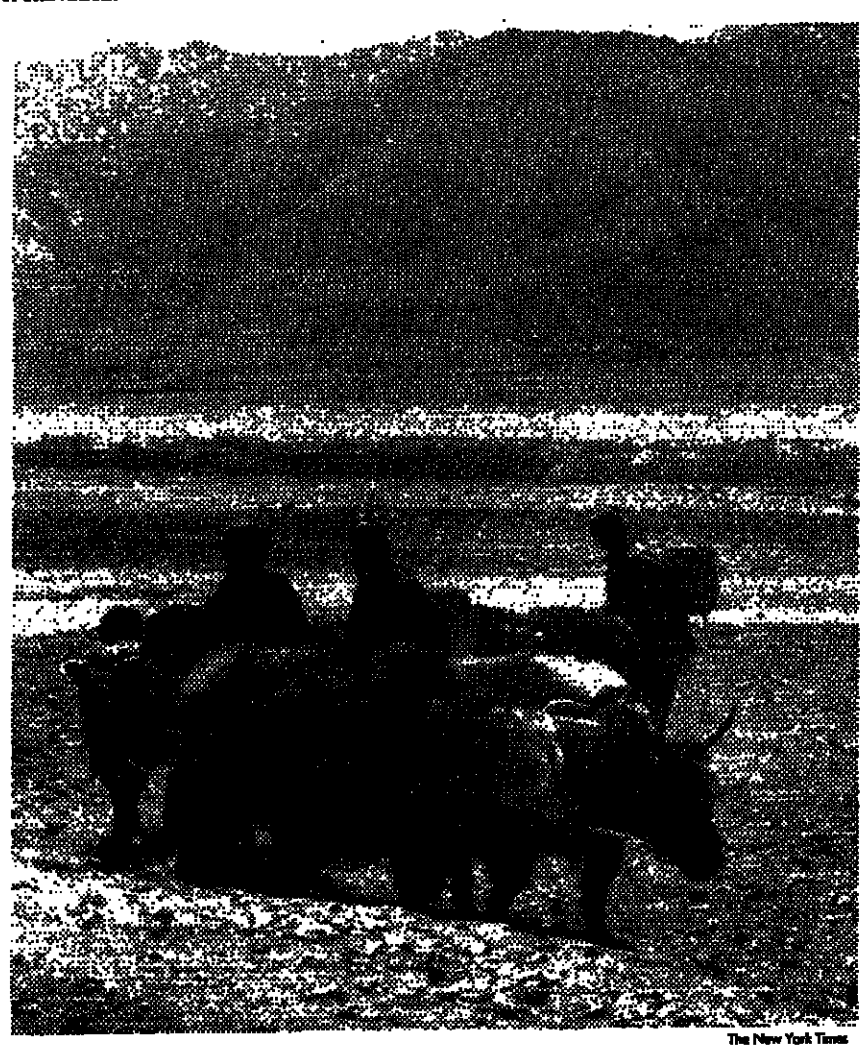
The ritual, witnessed time and again on the Tibetan plateau, has more than casual significance this year. Doje Cedzin, a senior Tibetan official, recently reported that 37,800 acres (15,270 hectares) had been taken out of winter wheat and restored for grazing and for growing the highland barley that is the staple of the Tibetan diet.

In the 1970s, Tibetans had to obey Mao Zedong's arbitrary order to "take grain as the key link" and grow more wheat and less barley. Their preference for barley, which is ground with yak butter, tea and salt for the traditional *zampa* that Tibetans eat, was ignored. So was the cold, windy climate.

## Disastrous Lesson Offered

Winter wheat fared poorly in the high altitude. It needed too much water, used up fertilizer and leached the soil. Local Chinese administrators and garrison troops ate the wheat while barley disappeared from Tibetan shops.

As Li Weihan, an official from Beijing, conceded later: "The masses had difficulties with their livelihood." Put more bluntly, tens of thousands of Tibetans were pushed to the brink of starvation.



Farmers use yak-drawn plows to rake the earth of the Tibetan plateau for the planting of highland barley, the traditional staple of the Tibetan diet.

For years, China's policies in Tibet offered a disastrous lesson in how not to treat an ethnic minority. The alien language, culture and even ideology forced upon the Tibetans bred a resentment of the dominant Han Chinese that has not dissipated.

Since 1980, Beijing has tried to undo the damage. Buddhist religious belief, which was suppressed until 1979, is again tolerated. The Tibetan language and traditions are selectively promoted.

Economic changes have started raising Tibet's living standards, still the lowest in China. Some Han Chinese party and government officials, who usually never bothered to learn Tibetan during their long assignments, have been sent home and replaced with Tibetans.

The spectacular Himalayan peaks, graceful lamaseries and striking people have perpetuated Tibet's reputation as the mysterious roof of the world, no less for the Chinese themselves. In reality, it is a harsh land, where even the valleys are no lower than 12,000 feet (3,660 meters) and winter snow gives way to stifling summer dust.

Although Tibet is larger than Britain, France and Italy combined, its scant 1.98 million people gives the region the lowest population density in China. More than 94 percent are Tibetan, and fewer than 5 percent are Han Chinese.

## An Unenlightened Past

The image of a pristine Shangri-la before Chinese troops moved in to "liberate" Tibet in 1950 glosses over its unenlightened past as a feudal theocracy. Five percent of Tibetans owned most of the land. Nearly all the rest subsisted as serfs. The ruling lords and lamas so resisted progress that there was virtually no education outside the

monasteries, and the only wheeled vehicles were three dismantled cars owned by the Dalai Lama.

The Communists, adept at preserving the most damning evidence of their predecessors, have documented cruel punishments, including blinding and amputation, that were meted out in the dungeons of the Potala, the Dalai Lama's dramatic hilltop palace.

"The old Tibet was a hell for the laboring majority," Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, the highest Tibetan official to join the Communists, told the Beijing Review last fall. "It was a paradise only for the serf owners, the tiny minority."

China's long claim to Tibet is based on periods of Tibetan vassalage dating back to the Yuan dynasty of the 13th century. Beijing objects to the idea in the West that Tibet, with its singular language and culture, should be independent.

"The so-called independence of Tibet in modern history has always been a dirty allegation of imperialist aggression against China," the Beijing Review's political editor, An Zhiguo, wrote.

After the People's Liberation Army occupied Tibet, Beijing accorded it nominal autonomy under the Dalai Lama until an armed rebellion broke out in 1959. Chinese troops killed thousands of the rebels, and the Dalai Lama fled with his followers over the Himalayas to India.

This left Mao free to start an assimilation policy that seemed bent on eradicating the Tibetan identity.

Most Buddhist monasteries, repositories of Tibetan scholarship, were razed, and religious worship was banned. Accounts of the destruction agree that well over 2,000 monasteries were reduced to barely a dozen and that thousands of monks were imprisoned or forced into menial secular jobs.

Chinese became the official language in schools and offices, and Han administrators were brought in under the army's protection. Starting in 1965, rural Tibetans were herded into communes.

During the Cultural Revolution, radical Red Guards bullied the Tibetans and defaced their hillside shrines with Marxist slogans. Mr. Ngapoi has admitted that in this chaos "the Tibetan people, like the people of other nationalities in China, suffered greatly."

When the Chinese let the Dalai Lama's sister visit Tibet in 1980, she emerged with stories of misery and discontent, even asserting that hungry Tibetan children were roasting through the garbage of army garrisons. The Chinese dismissed such reports. But Lousang Cichang, a Tibetan official, told a Japanese journalist visiting Tibet that "about 100,000 people are on the verge of starvation."

Hu Yaobang, now general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, and Wan Li, a deputy prime minister, visited Tibet in April 1980 and were appalled by conditions. In a startling speech, Mr. Wan told the Tibetans to start looking after their own interests ahead of the state's. The visit set in motion a radical shift in Beijing's minority policies and subsequent programs.

Since then, Tibetan farmers and herdsmen have been paid up to 30 percent more for what they produce. They have been exempted from taxes and allowed to expand their private plots. Interest-free loans have been offered to craftsmen and herdsmen, and private vending licenses have been re-issued in Lhasa.

Yin Fatang, a Han Chinese who speaks Tibetan, was appointed as the new reform-minded party secretary. The number of Tibetans in administrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent in 1965 to more than 54 percent, although Han cadres, as Communist officials are called, continue to dominate the more important posts. The eventual goal is for close to two-thirds of all cadres to be Tibetans.

The government has provided funds to repair

I asked Mr. Oppenheimer what he would do about the pass laws, a system's legal underpinning, recalling that few years ago he said he did not approve of them "in their present form." Now he said flatly: "I would run the risk of just scrapping them."

If that were said in an Anglo American executive suite by anyone else, it might still be pitted down as impractical or foolishly idealistic by some of his closest associates. Others would argue that the system of forced migrant labor is not just inhuman but irrational for an industry that says it wants skilled workers.

The Reagan administration bets on this possibility: that sweeping change in South Africa will come from the top down, that the agent of change is actually the white plutocracy. But then Ronald Reagan, with whom Mr. Oppenheimer feels a strong political affinity, would be considered faintly radical in the South African context. Even those blacks who might accept a program of fundamental reform from white capitalists doubt that it will ever materialize. The reality they know is only increasing racial and political polarization.

For the white government is obsessed, like many other governments, with its own security and survival, and neither can be insured with the kind of changes Mr. Oppenheimer hopes to see. So any loosening up of a system in one sphere demands a tightening elsewhere.

the few remaining monasteries and has reopened holy sites to Tibetan pilgrims. The Tibetan language has been reinstated for legal cases, documents and notices and again being taught, along with Chinese, in schools.

## Hu Encouraged Arts

Tibetan opera has been rehabilitated, and 60 children are learning Tibetan folk music and dance at a new state-supported School of Performing Arts in Lhasa. "When H. Yaobang came to Tibet in 1980," said Li Weipeng of the Han instructors, "he said that Tibet must have its own arts. The school emerged from that."

After so much earlier propaganda about happy Tibetans thriving under Beijing's benign rule, such calibrated concessions amount to an admission that its old, heavy-handed approach did not work.

"In 25 years, they have failed to bring the Tibetans into the mainstream of the Chinese nation," said a Beijing-based Asian diplomat who has followed developments in Tibet.

Part of the problem is Tibet's geographical isolation. It is not linked by rail with the Chinese interior. Instead, 95 percent of the commodities sold in Tibet must be trucked 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) and more over winding mountain roads from the nearest railroad at Xining in Qinghai province or from Chengdu in Sichuan province.

Lhasa's airport is 70 miles distant, and the daily propeller-driven flight is canceled when the weather looks doubtful.

Tibet has potentially valuable deposits of uranium, copper, borax and other minerals, but they have not been exploited for lack of transportation. The government has admitted losing more than \$160 on every ton of chromite it ships out.

To save money and encourage self-sufficiency, the central government has begun withdrawing some Han Chinese officials, who get paid nearly one-third more than they would earn back home. Wang Jian, a Lhasa newspaper editor, said last summer that 11,000 Han officials had been sent back to eastern China and 10,000 would shortly follow.

## Han Cadres Remain

But a European diplomat who has since visited Tibet said he believed the government was having second thoughts about its pledge to repatriate 85 percent of the Han cadres and might keep more in Tibet to maintain a firm grip.

Last July's census showed nearly 96,000 Han Chinese still living in Tibet. They do not include military forces, whose strength has been estimated from 100,000 to 300,000. Still, Lhasa's population of 120,000 is now only 30 percent Han, down from 50 percent in 1980.

Despite perquisites that include a three-month home leave every 18 months, some Han Chinese seem unhappy working in Tibet.

"It's awfully far from the modern world," said a young teacher who volunteered to come only to become sick from the altitude. "Some young men want to go home because there is nothing much to do here."

While Beijing wants to reduce the visibility of its Han cadres, it also needs more scientists and technicians to develop Tibet's economy. Tibetans are called to be poorly educated because they were chosen for ideological reliability rather than skills.

The official goal is to eliminate poverty in Tibet by 1985 and usher in prosperity by 1990. The People's Daily reported last summer that the average income of Tibetan farmers and herdsmen had reached \$100 a year, a 58-percent increase over 1979, before the new policies.

But China has made clear that Tibet will never be allowed the kind of political and economic autonomy that the Beijing leadership has promised to Taiwan if it joins the People's Republic.



TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1983

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1983

Statistics Index  
A-15 Prices P-12  
NYSE Prices P-12  
Commodity Prices P-12  
Dividends P-12  
Currencies P-12  
Other Markets P-12

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

### Black & Decker Names Thomas Managing Director of U.K. Unit

Black & Decker, the U.S. tool-making company that last week announced that it would close a plant in Britain and one in Ireland, has appointed Roger H. Thomas managing director of its Black & Decker (U.K.) unit.

The company said that the closures would involve the loss of about 1,000 jobs. Increased competition from Japanese toolmakers is driving it to become more cost-effective, said a spokeswoman at Black & Decker's headquarters in Towson, Maryland. She said production in Britain would be concentrated at the Spennymoor plant, where consumer power tools are the primary product.

Black & Decker has lowered prices to compete with the Japanese, which has "eroded profitability," the spokeswoman said. In 1982 the company lost \$76.6 million.

In his new position at the British unit, Mr. Thomas, 41, succeeds N.P. Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton was named to the new position of senior vice president for manufacturing and technical development in the head office as part of an overall reorganization of Black & Decker.

Mr. Thomas, previously general manager of the British company, has also been appointed a group vice president of the parent, eliminating a layer of management, the spokeswoman said.

Roger H. Thomas

### Other Appointments

William B. Harrison Jr., based in London as Chemical Bank's division head for Europe, will be transferred to the New York head office in June to direct the bank's U.S. corporate division. Succeeding Mr. Harrison in London will be Peter A. Alexander, head of Chemical's U.S. multinational division in New York. L. Charles Jewell, country manager for Britain, Ireland and Scandinavia, and John Astbury, head of British treasury, have been named senior vice presidents, based in London.

Mobil Oil Co. Ltd., the London-based marketing and refining affiliate of Mobil Corp., has appointed Brian R. Baker a director, responsible for planning and supply. He succeeds Peter Hoskins, who has retired. Mr. Baker was previously based in Mobil's New York headquarters as general manager, supply, for Australia and the Pacific Islands.

James Edward Bywater and Vivian de Mesquita have been appointed to the boards of Massey-Ferguson Holdings of London, a subsidiary of the Toronto-based maker of farm equipment. Mr. Bywater is chairman of TSI Thermal Syndicate. Mr. de Mesquita is president of Massey-Ferguson in France.

The U.S.-based conglomerate Tenneco has appointed Klaus Liesen to its European advisory committee. Mr. Liesen is chairman of the executive board of Ruhrpump. West Germany's largest natural gas pipeline company.

Bernard Sparrow has been appointed chief manager of National Westminster Bank's Bahrain branch. He succeeds R.C. Mitchell-Heggs, whose new position is yet to be announced. Prior to his new appointment, Mr. Sparrow was based in London as senior regional manager for National Westminster with responsibilities for Africa and the Middle East.

T.N. Risk, governor of the Bank of Scotland, has been appointed a director of Barclays Bank in London. In addition, Peter Gwinnett has been appointed representative and a director of Barclays Trade Finance Ltd. in Moscow, succeeding David Mackay. Mr. Gwinnett was formerly on secondment to Abcor Banking Institute in West Germany.

BA Asia Ltd., a merchant banking subsidiary of Bank of America, has appointed Eric W. Hayden vice president and chief representative in Tokyo. He had been the bank's senior economist for Asia.

Deutsche Bank International in Luxembourg has named B. Nielsen as its managing director. Mr. Nielsen, a first vice president, was previously in the international department in the bank's head office in Copenhagen.

Pierre Mendras has been appointed senior executive vice president in charge of the international division of Banque Nationale de Paris. He had been executive vice president in charge of the treasury and international operations department.

Deutsche Bank has appointed Hans Klippenberger executive vice president of its supervisory board.

Hokuriku Bank has opened a representative office in London and named Shintaro Makino chief representative.

L.F. Dupuy, vice president of Dow Chemical Europe with responsibility for operations in Italy and Yugoslavia, has been transferred to the company's headquarters in Horgen, Switzerland, where he has added responsibilities for product flow, purchasing and trading. Among those reporting to Mr. Dupuy is H.P. Cooper, who has been named Dow's country manager for Yugoslavia, based in Zagreb. Dow has appointed H. Oles Nicklas regional general sales manager for Britain. He succeeds Eddie Wilson, who was named commercial director for Dow Middle East/Africa, based in Geneva. Mr. Nicklas moves to London from Dow Chemical's head office in Midland, Michigan.

—BRENDA HAGERTY

## EC Loan Is Sought By France

By Philip Stephens

BRUSSELS — France has asked the European Community for a multibillion-dollar loan to help finance its huge balance-of-payments deficit, European monetary officials said Tuesday.

The EC Monetary Committee, which groups senior Treasury and central bank officials from the 10 EC governments, were to discuss the issue at a special meeting Wednesday in Paris, the officials said.

They said the talks would focus on how the community could finance such a loan and on the terms that other EC states might impose.

France's finance minister, Jacques Delors, indicated in late March, when the franc was devalued in a realignment of currencies in the European Monetary System, that France would seek such a loan. Diplomats said at the time that Mr. Delors wanted a loan for about 4 billion European Currency Units, or about \$3.7 billion.

The officials said that telegrams sent to members of the monetary committee Tuesday mentioned no figure for the French request, but that it was expected to be more than 3 billion ECUs.

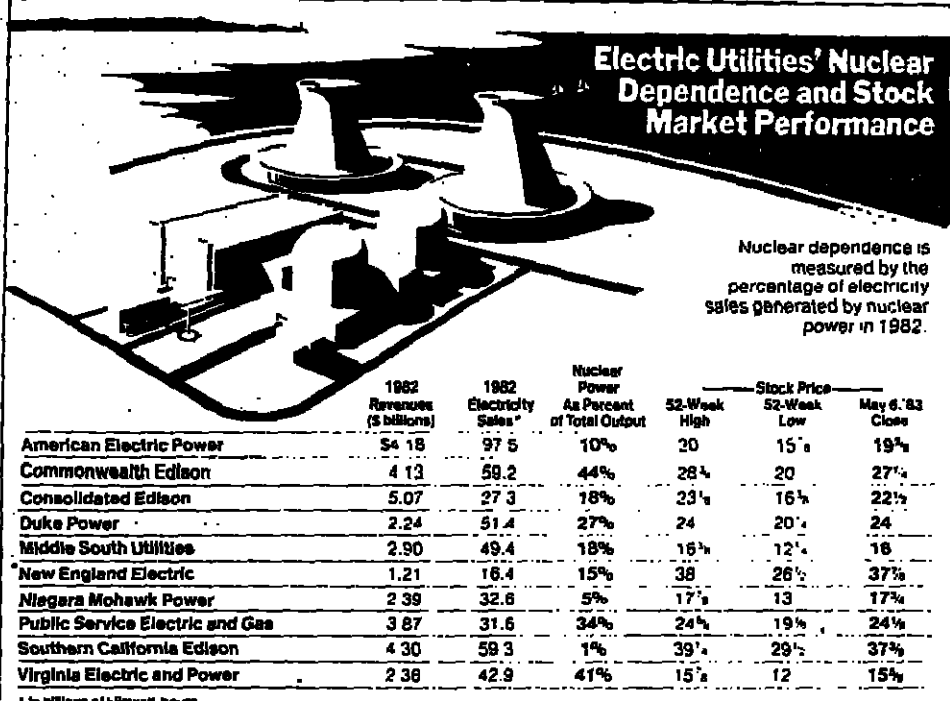
Medium-term loans for about five years are available to EC states under the so-called oil facility, which allows the community to borrow on international capital markets at favorable rates by using its top credit rating.

France, which raised \$4 billion last year on international capital markets to defend its hard-pressed currency, would almost certainly get cheaper credit through such an operation, the officials said.

But they pointed out that if France got the loan, the other EC states will have the right to set terms and scrutinize France's economic policies.

Mr. Delors, who after three franc devaluations in two years has pushed through a series of unpopular austerity measures to restore the French economy, would be anxious that such conditions were not onerous.

He was expected to discuss such conditions in informal contacts with other EC finance ministers at Tuesday's meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, the officials said.



## Reeling U.S. Nuclear Utilities Are Dealt Hard New Blows

By Thomas J. Lueck

NEW YORK — The U.S. nuclear-power industry, already reeling from stagnant demand for electricity, huge cost overruns for new construction and mounting environmental opposition, has been dealt a devastating blow by the federal government in recent actions, several of the nation's biggest utilities said during the weekend.

In decisions announced last week, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission said it would close Consolidated Edison Co.'s Indian Point nuclear plant if the utility did not come up with an acceptable emergency evacuation plan, and it fined the operators of the Salem nuclear plant in New Jersey \$850,000 for safety violations.

The actions came against the backdrop of a Supreme Court decision upholding the right of municipalities to ban nuclear plants within their boundaries.

Evans Steinberg, an analyst for L.F. Rothchild and Co., characterized the moves as "another nail in the coffin of nuclear power." He added that "every time the nuclear industry receives another setback there are countless investors out there that say to themselves 'that's it, this is too big a gamble at any price.'"

Even before the setbacks, the utility industry had canceled or postponed dozens of new reactors. Construction has not been started on any new plants in this country since 1978.

"Any time you show a weak underbelly in an industry that is so vulnerable to political and economic risks, there is going to be damage," said James Toskus, a spokesman for Commonwealth Edison, a major utility in Chicago.

Commonwealth Edison, with seven nuclear reactors in operation and five others scheduled to be completed by the end of 1986, is the nation's largest nuclear plant operator. While the Illinois utility is "perfectly confident" that its new plants will be completed, Mr. Toskus said, he added that other utilities with plants now being built "are going to be hurt."

Indeed, utility industry analysts maintained that last week's actions would severely damage the ability of companies to attract enough financing to complete the 37 nuclear reactors currently being built by the more than a dozen utilities.

Collectively, these plants are consuming \$15 billion a year in construction costs, according to the Atomic Industrial Forum, a trade group representing the nuclear-power industry in Washington.

Even plants that have been in operation for more than five years, as has Indian Point, could be affected. "At any time in the future, we could have a change of government or change of policy and plants could simply be taken out of operation," said Norman Cullenot, a spokesman for the Seabrook nuclear-power plant in Seabrook, New Hampshire, where two new reactors are being built by Public Service Co. of New Hampshire.

In last week's warning to Indian Point, the NRC said it would order the plant closed by June 9 unless emergency evacuation of the surrounding suburban area. The two reactors at Indian Point, 35 miles north of New York City, are operated by Consolidated Edison, of New York, and the New York Power Authority.

At the same time, the federal commission said that only 16 of the nation's 53 nuclear plants have received final approval for their evacuation plans, which were ordered by the government after the near-catastrophic accident in 1979 at Pennsylvania's Three Mile Island plant.

On Friday, in another severe blow to the industry, the federal commission fined the operators of the Salem plant in New Jersey \$850,000 for safety violations.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

## U.S. Budget Deficits Seen Persisting

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — High U.S. interest rates and a strong dollar will persist for the foreseeable future, with federal budget deficits of not less than \$150 billion a year becoming a permanent feature of the economic landscape, a leading Wall Street economist forecast Tuesday.

Albert M. Weisler, senior economist at First Boston Corp., speaking to French financiers and businessmen, said that "there is no prospect that the budget deficit will be materially reduced in the foreseeable future" because virtually three-quarters of the deficit is devoted to spending on old-age benefits, military spending and debt-interest payments — all of which will continue to increase.

Interest rates will remain high due to the restrictive monetary policy of the Federal Reserve and the money-market pressures resulting from the devaluation of the U.S. dollar, he added. This, in turn, will continue to buoy the dollar on foreign-exchange markets — at least for as long as public particularly foreign, confidence is maintained in the United States and its securities markets.

U.S. securities, Mr. Weisler said, are now the nation's "most successful" export.

While foreign governments have been urging Washington to reduce its deficit and cut interest rates to spur world economic expansion, Mr. Weisler maintained that one of the results of current policy — a mammoth U.S. trade deficit — benefits the rest of the world as U.S. consumers use their overvalued dollar to buy imported products.

Thus, Mr. Weisler asserted, the U.S. trade deficit — which administration officials estimate will total a record \$60 billion this year — will provide the stimulus to business activity abroad.

In turn, the swelling U.S. trade deficit means that more dollars flow into the hands of foreigners, who increasingly use those dollars to buy U.S. securities. "We have to have a trade deficit to finance our capital inflow," he said. "The initiative comes from the capital inflow," which, except through regulation, "you could not change at this particular time."

"The real effect of this is that we are accomplishing a transfer to the rest of the world of part of both the financial and real burdens of our government's spending. If you like, we are socializing internationally the cost of our military buildup."

This was not the intention of government policy, he said, but rather the natural consequence of the way the world is currently put together. "We export our paper, the exchange rate of the dollar is stiffened, the terms of trade are shifted in favor of the United States, we import more and more cheaply and have disinflationary circumstances in the United States."

This growth of imports "intensifies our unemployment," he admitted, but the adjustment to this is "well along and quite well politically accepted."

The one sour note in Mr. Weisler's analysis was that "at some future time" when U.S. shares look less attractive or the dollar not so sound to foreign holders, there could be an enormous unloading of dollar holdings that would compel the Fed to adopt a still more restrictive monetary policy.

Mr. Weisler projects U.S. economic growth at somewhat less than the 5 percent forecast by the administration. The modest growth, he adds, will minimize the upward pressure on interest rates. He sees the jobless rate hovering at close to 10 percent of the labor force and inflation remaining under 4 percent.

He also warned that the money market is "quite volatile."

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

## BP, Partners Sign First Chinese Deal To Drill Offshore

By Michael Parks

BEIJING — China signed its first contract Tuesday with the foreign oil companies that have been bidding to explore and develop its extensive offshore oil reserves.

British Petroleum won the right with Australian, Brazilian and Canadian partners to drill in four highly promising sectors at the mouth of the Pearl River, about 60 miles (95 kilometers) southeast of Canton, and in a fifth area in the southern Yellow Sea off Shanghai.

Details of the agreement were not disclosed, though in general it requires the oil companies to bear all exploration costs and about half the development costs if oil is found, with repayment being a share of the oil produced.

BP officials said that disclosure of key contract elements — how much the Western firms will invest in exploration and what share of oil they will eventually get — would jeopardize negotiations continuing over other offshore areas.

Eight to 10 more agreements are likely in the next three months, with drilling expected to begin in October or November, officials of the China National Offshore Oil Corp. said.

Companies involved in advanced discussions are believed to include Texaco, Shell, Chevron, Occidental, Exxon and Elf-Aquitaine.

The agreement Tuesday surprised oil industry observers who had seen the negotiations dragging on through the summer with China proceeding uncertainly in a complex and, for it, new field and with the oil companies no longer so interested in the Chinese offshore reserves because of the world oil surplus.

BP's agreement did have the appearance of being "cobbled together very quickly," another oil company representative said, and a BP official allowed that further negotiations would be necessary before development could begin.

The initial exploration phase of the contract runs for three years, BP officials said, with an extension possible to five or seven years, though BP and its partners expect to be in production before then in at least some of the five sectors they have been awarded.

BP has a 45-percent stake in contract areas, which total 5,338 square miles. Petro-Canada and Ranger Oil of Canada each have a 10-percent share. Broken Hill Proprietary of Australia has 20 percent and Petrobras of Brazil has 15 percent.

The consortium, put together two years ago as the bidding process was beginning, may have been helped by its political complexion, according to other oil company representatives, who noted that China's problems with the United States and the Netherlands may have led it to conclude the first contract with BP and its partners.

China is counting heavily on rapid development of these oil resources to double its oil production, now about two million barrels a day, and ease a growing energy shortage as well as finance industrial development.

But the negotiations with the Western oil companies, 33 of which bid on 43 blocks opened for exploration, have gone slowly, missing the initial contract deadline of last November and threatening to drag on into the second half of this year.

Not only was China new to the field, having to write laws, regulations and model contracts as it negotiated, but Chinese officials proved very cautious, not wanting to make mistakes for which they would later be attacked, oil company representatives say.

"The BP agreement should mean the logjam has finally been broken," a West European oilman said.

## NYSE Prices Edge Up In Heavy Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stock prices were slightly higher in heavy trading at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday, as the market rebounded from a one-day pause in its historic nine-month rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had shed 4.36 points to 1,228.23 Monday, closed up 1.45 to 1,229.68, putting it just below the record close of 1,232.57 set Friday.

Advances led declines by a 10-6 margin among the 1,999 issues traded.

Big Board volume was 104 million shares, up from the 93.7 million traded Monday.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said lower-priced stocks were among the most active issues, which indicated that smaller investors were trying to get aboard the rally that has thrived almost without major interruption since last August.

Professional traders and big institutions also began to buy the lower-tier stocks while hanging onto blue-chip issues.

But investors were a bit uncertain about the outlook for interest rates since the Federal Reserve reported an increase in the narrow money measure of the nation's money supply Friday.

Several analysts, however, said that because bank loan demands have dropped sharply during the past several weeks, lending institutions are under pressure to lower their prime rate.

U.S. Trust encouraged some traders Tuesday when it lowered its charge to brokers for loans to 9 1/2 percent from 9 3/4 percent.

Trading in Metromedia was halted Tuesday for its announcement that its board had approved a 10-for-1 stock split in the form of a 900 percent stock dividend. It said shareholders of record July 15 will receive nine additional shares for each share held.

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 10, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	Sw.	S.P.	S.F.	D.M.
Amsterdam	3.749	4.20	172.25	37.25	6.191	5.65	24.67	21.29	
Brussels (a)	46.87	74.02	20.09	6.602	3.34	17.72	32.58	3.81	
Frankfurt	2.465	3.37		33.18	1.68	88.84	2.091	119.34	26.28
London (b)	1.576		3.422	115.49	2.579	4.724	76.615	32.86	16.628
Milan	1.6532	2.7148	95.54	197.41	32.25	29.70	72.13	1.671	
New York		1.5643	0.4122	0.3781	0.68	0.541	0.025	0.4919	0.3149
Paris	2.364	11.513	307.20		3.025	307.20	15.07	36.62	34.62
Porto	2.062	3.39	52.91	27.77	0.3485	74.34	4.1011		22.482
1 ECU	0.9362	0.9377	2.226	4.875	1.2647	2.543	43.210	1.885	1.852
1 SDR	1.2639	0.47992	2.632	7.9945	1.2634	1.881	53.064	2.119	7.657

### Dollar Values

Equity	U.S.	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	Sw.	S.P.	S.F.	D.M.
4.6732	Australia	1.1452	0.8233	Israeli shekel	0.5358	0.6793	Singapore	2.5857	
0.0087	Austrian scrippling	1.2275	0.8947	Japanese yen	0.5358	0.6793	Switzerland	2.5857	
0.0087	Belgium	1.2275	0.8947	Canadian dollar	0.5358	0.6793	S. Korea won	767.285	
0.0145	Canada	1.2275	0.8947	Malay. ringgit	2.296	0.6793	Span. peseta	161.260	
0.1148	Denmark	0.7375	0.5250	Portuguese escudo	200.48	0.6793	Taiwan dollar	36.720	
0.0148	France	0.7375	0.5250	Phil. peso	10.7121	0.6793	Thailand	39.392	
0.0148	Germany	0.7375	0.5250	Thai baht	16.612	0.6793	Thai baht	39.392	
0.0148	Greek drachma	0.3395	0.2402	Port. escudo	200.48	0.6793	U.S. dollar	3.7739	
0.1451	Hong Kong	0.8795	0.2999	Saudi riyal	1.4993	0.6793	U.S. dollar	3.7739	
0.0148	India Rupee	0.7779							
	Italy	1.1932	0.8518						



**NYSE Index**

Dow Jones Averages						Market Summary, May 10						NYSE Index				
30 Ind	1200 Ind	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge	Market Diaries		AMEX Stock Index				High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
30 Ind	1200 Ind	7240.0	7240.0	7228.0	7225.4	+1.45							95.87	95.44	95.50	+0.06
15 US	1200 US	7240.0	7240.0	7228.0	7225.4	+1.45							116.64	116.38	116.38	+0.00
15 US	1200 US	7240.0	7240.0	7228.0	7225.4	+1.45							95.87	95.44	95.50	+0.06
15 US	1200 US	7240.0	7240.0	7228.0	7225.4	+1.45							95.87	95.44	95.50	+0.06
15 US	1200 US	7240.0	7240.0	7228.0	7225.4	+1.45							95.87	95.44	95.50	+0.06
15 US	1200 US	7240.0	7240.0	7228.0	7225.4	+1.45							95.87	95.44	95.50	+0.06
15 US	1200 US	7240.0	7240.0	7228.0	7225.4	+1.45							95.87	95.44	95.50	+0.06
15 US	1200 US	7240.0	7240.0	7228.0	7225.4	+1.45							95.87	95.44	95.50	+0.06
15 US	1200 US	7240.0	7240.0	7228.0	7225.4	+1.45							95.87	95.44	95.50	+0.06
15 US	1200 US	7240.0	7240.0	7228.0	7225.4	+1.45							95.87	95.44	95.50	+0.06
15 US	1200 US	7240.0	7240.0	7228.0	7225.4	+1.45							95.87	95.44	95.50	+0.06
15 US	1200 US	7240.0	7240.0	7228.0	7225.4	+1.45							95.87	95.44	95.50	+0.06
15 US	1200 US	7240.0	7240.0	7228.0	7225.4	+1.45							95.87	95.44	95.50	+0.06
15 US	1200 US	7240.0	7240.0	7228.0	7225.4	+1.45							95.87	95.44	95.50	+0.06
15 US	1200 US	7240.0	7240.0	7228.0	7225.4	+1.45							95.87	95.44	95.50	+0.06
15 US	1200 US	7240.0	7240.0	7228.0	7225.4	+1.45							95.87	95.44	95.50	+0.06
15 US	1200 US	7240.0	7240.0	7228.0	7225.4	+1.45							95.87	95.44	95.50	+0.06
15 US	1200 US	7240.0	7240.0	7228.0	7225.4	+1.45							95.87	95.44	95.50	+0.06
15 US	1200 US	7240.0	7240.0	7228.0	7225.4	+1.45							95.87	95.44	95.50	+0.06
15 US	1200 US	7240.0	7240.0	7228.0	7225.4	+1.45							95.87	95.44	95.50	+0.06
15 US	1200 US	7240.0	7240.0	7228.0	7225.4	+1.45										

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

**(Continued on Page 12)**

Notes features are unimportant. Yearly highs and lows reflect the average 12 weeks plus the current week, not the latest trading day. Where a sell or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high and low stock dividends are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual distributions based on the latest declaration.

- a—dividend also extra (i.e.)
- b—annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
- c—liquidating dividend.
- d—called.
- e—new security loan.
- f—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
- g—dividend in Canadian funds, subject to US tax reduction.
- h—dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
- i—dividend paid this year, omitted, declared, or no action taken for this year.
- j—dividend declared or paid this year, on accumulative basis with dividends in arrears.
- k—new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins at the start of trading.
- l—new day high/low.

P/B=price-earnings ratio.

D/P=dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.

Stock split, dividend begins with date of split.

Stock split in stock (in preceding 12 months, estimated stock dividend or on-callout buying date).

new security high.

Trading volume.

VI—dividend or repurchase or both being repurchased under the Securities Act, or securities assumed by such company.

—when distributed.

—when loaned.

—with warrants.

—dividend or interest.

—in arrears.

—in arrears.

—new security high.

—dividend and sales in full.

—sales in full.



## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## Nigerian Oil Output Is Reported Higher Than Expected for April

LAGOS (Reuters) — Nigerian oil production rose higher than expected in April to nearly 1.2 million barrels a day, and output this month could be as high as 1.6 million barrels a day, industry sources said Tuesday.

They said April output had been expected to be only slightly up from the 900,000 barrels a day for March, Nigeria's third consecutive month under one million barrels a day.

However, they added, the apparent success of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in stabilizing prices had attracted back third-party buyers.

One source said that the third-party buyers now coming back "may just be renewing their acquaintance with Nigeria, and it is difficult to say how long this will last."

## AEG Expects 1983 Operating Loss

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — AEG-Telefunken expects a small operating profit before trading results improved in the first quarter by 29.1 million Deutsche marks, or 15 percent, from the fourth quarter of 1982, Walter Seipp, management board chairman, said Tuesday.

He told the annual meeting that the good start to the year meant that it was not unrealistic to expect operating profits for 1983, including trading results, to exceed 1982's record of almost 500 million DM.

Mr. Seipp also said Commerzbank was launching Tuesday a \$100-million, five-year Eurobond issue with three warrants attached. Mr. Seipp said the dollar Eurobond, the first that the bank has issued with warrants, will carry a 7 percent coupon and per pricing. Each \$1,000 of bonds will entitle the holder to buy 12 shares at a price of 171 DM each.

## BASF Predicts Steady Upturn

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany (Reuters) — BASF is confident that an upturn in first quarter earnings can be maintained and the worst part of the recession that hit profits hard in last year's third quarter has been weathered. Matthias Seefelder, management board chairman, said Tuesday.

BASF world group pretax profit rose 4.3 percent in the first quarter to about 300 million DM, while parent company pretax profit rose 6.7 percent to 159 million DM, the company said.

First quarter earnings put BASF back on a level with 1982's first quarter 1982, Mr. Seefelder said.

## GE Shows New Acoustic Device

SCHENECTADY, New York (AP) — A tool that uses sound waves to produce magnified pictures of minuscule flaws deep in metal was presented Tuesday by researchers at General Electric Co.

The new scanning acoustic microscope can penetrate several inches into an object such as a 250-pound aircraft engine disk, or a fraction of an inch into a silicon computer chip.

"In extensive tests, this innovative new tool has pinpointed cracks and other flaws in tough engineered materials that escape detection by even the most sophisticated X-ray techniques," said Dr. Roland W. Schmitt, GE's senior vice president for corporate research and development.

## Cleveland Wants to Buy Interpace

WHITE PLAINS, New York (Reuters) — Cleveland Corp. said Tuesday that it had proposed an acquisition of Interpace Corp. to the Interpace board.

The company said it would acquire slightly less than half of Interpace's common stock for \$35 a share in cash.

The rest would be obtained by under a combination of newly issued nonconvertible and convertible preferred stocks on the basis of one share of each preferred share for each Interpace common share.

## House Unit Backs Rise in IMF Quota

By Jonathan Fuerbringer

WASHINGTON — The House Banking Committee, on a voice vote, has approved an \$8.4-billion increase in the U.S. contribution to the International Monetary Fund, accompanied by a ban on U.S. support for loans to South Africa.

The committee also voted tighter restrictions on international lending, while rejecting a proposal to push for eased IMF lending terms. These votes Monday left the final version with elements that could spark opposition from legislators on both sides of the IMF quota issue.

Rep. Ferdinand J. St Germain, Democrat of Rhode Island, chairman of the committee, supported the provisions to tighten lending restrictions. But even with these, he said, "the bill will not be easy to pass in any case."

"We cannot ask the United States taxpayer to put up nearly \$8.4 billion to help clean up the international financial mess while we say to United States banks and federal regulators business as usual," Mr. St Germain said in supporting his version of the bill.

On the two closest votes of the day, the committee voted to keep language in the bill that would require banks to set aside special reserves on international loans when it appeared they could not be repaid without restructuring or additional borrowing.

Banks and the administration opposed this provision because, officials said, it could force middle-size banks that are now lending abroad to back out because of the added cost imposed by the special reserves. This withdrawal, opponents argued, would make the risk of the remaining larger banks even more serious.

"It would put a chill on international lending," said Representative Douglas Barnard, Democrat of Georgia.

Mr. St Germain argued most strongly for this provision, saying that it was necessary to force the federal regulators into the kind of supervision they had promised.

They said Toyota's vehicle production in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1982, fell 0.9 percent to 1.53 million units from a year earlier following sluggish exports.

Analysts said output in the second half will rise about 2 percent from a year earlier to more than 1.65 million, mainly because of increased domestic sales.

The analysts said Toyota's domestic car market share was 40 percent in April.

They said the company is expected to remodel its best-selling "Corolla" car this month, which will boost its domestic sales.

They said Toyota's vehicle production in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1982, fell 0.9 percent to 1.53 million units from a year earlier following sluggish exports.

Analysts said output in the second half will rise about 2 percent from a year earlier to more than 1.65 million, mainly because of increased domestic sales.

The analysts said Toyota's domestic car market share was 40 percent in April.

They said the company is expected to remodel its best-selling "Corolla" car this month, which will boost its domestic sales.

They said Toyota's vehicle production in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1982, fell 0.9 percent to 1.53 million units from a year earlier following sluggish exports.

Analysts said output in the second half will rise about 2 percent from a year earlier to more than 1.65 million, mainly because of increased domestic sales.

The analysts said Toyota's domestic car market share was 40 percent in April.

They said the company is expected to remodel its best-selling "Corolla" car this month, which will boost its domestic sales.

They said Toyota's vehicle production in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1982, fell 0.9 percent to 1.53 million units from a year earlier following sluggish exports.

Analysts said output in the second half will rise about 2 percent from a year earlier to more than 1.65 million, mainly because of increased domestic sales.

The analysts said Toyota's domestic car market share was 40 percent in April.

They said the company is expected to remodel its best-selling "Corolla" car this month, which will boost its domestic sales.

They said Toyota's vehicle production in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1982, fell 0.9 percent to 1.53 million units from a year earlier following sluggish exports.

Analysts said output in the second half will rise about 2 percent from a year earlier to more than 1.65 million, mainly because of increased domestic sales.

The analysts said Toyota's domestic car market share was 40 percent in April.

They said the company is expected to remodel its best-selling "Corolla" car this month, which will boost its domestic sales.

They said Toyota's vehicle production in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1982, fell 0.9 percent to 1.53 million units from a year earlier following sluggish exports.

Analysts said output in the second half will rise about 2 percent from a year earlier to more than 1.65 million, mainly because of increased domestic sales.

The analysts said Toyota's domestic car market share was 40 percent in April.

They said the company is expected to remodel its best-selling "Corolla" car this month, which will boost its domestic sales.

They said Toyota's vehicle production in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1982, fell 0.9 percent to 1.53 million units from a year earlier following sluggish exports.

Analysts said output in the second half will rise about 2 percent from a year earlier to more than 1.65 million, mainly because of increased domestic sales.

The analysts said Toyota's domestic car market share was 40 percent in April.

They said the company is expected to remodel its best-selling "Corolla" car this month, which will boost its domestic sales.

## Analysts Say Chrysler Request Irks Lawmakers

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

WASHINGTON — Several members of Congress have responded angrily to word that Chrysler wants the government to forgo some or all of the large profit it could make by exercising its right to buy Chrysler common stock.

The government obtained 14.4 million stock-purchase warrants as part of the rescue package it fashioned three years ago for Chrysler. Each warrant entitles the government to buy, for \$13, a Chrysler share now worth about \$28. That represents a potential gain of almost \$220 million.

"The equity 'kicker' that Congress insisted on is entirely consistent with the high risk; there is no reason for surrendering a penny of it," insisted Representative William S. Green, Republican of New York. "When a private entity provides a service and takes an economic risk, it demands and receives financial benefits. Why should the taxpayers, who provided a vital service and took a great gamble, be denied the same right?"

Among others who registered complaints were Senator William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin, who played an important role in the rescue operation, and Representative Ferdinand J. St Germain, Democrat of Rhode Island, now head of the House Banking Committee.

Other members expressed more sympathy for the company, which recently reported record quarterly profits and last week announced plans to begin repaying its government-guaranteed loans.

"I find myself really torn by it," said Representative Stewart B. McKinney, Republican of Connecticut, who had opposed the government involvement. He said Chrysler had been paying a "pretty hefty price" in service fees and other costs, and "having the government make a windfall is a little bit absurd."

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debentures to help pay off the first \$400 million of the debt, and the question of warrants was only mentioned in passing, a Treasury spokesman said.

## Toyota May Set Record

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

TOKYO — Toyota Motor Corp. created last July through a merger of Toyota Motor Co. and Toyota Motor Sales Co., will probably become the first Japanese company with annual operating profit of more than 400 billion yen (\$1.7 billion), stock analysts said Tuesday.

They said Toyota's operating profit in the year ending June 30 is expected to be slightly above 400 billion yen. But a Toyota spokesman said it was still too early to make a prediction for this fiscal year.

The former Toyota Motor Co. reported a operating profit of 306.18 billion yen for the year ended June 30, 1982.

Results for this fiscal year are expected to be announced in late August, a company spokesman said.

Analysts said Toyota is expected to pay a special dividend of one yen in addition to an ordinary 14-yen dividend for the current fiscal year to mark the merger. Toyota Motors paid a dividend of 14 yen a share for the year ended June 30, 1982.

They said Toyota's vehicle production in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1982, fell 0.9 percent to 1.53 million units from a year earlier following sluggish exports.

Analysts said output in the second half will rise about 2 percent from a year earlier to more than 1.65 million, mainly because of increased domestic sales.

The analysts said Toyota's domestic car market share was 40 percent in April.

They said the company is expected to remodel its best-selling "Corolla" car this month, which will boost its domestic sales.

They said Toyota's vehicle production in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1982, fell 0.9 percent to 1.53 million units from a year earlier following sluggish exports.

Analysts said output in the second half will rise about 2 percent from a year earlier to more than 1.65 million, mainly because of increased domestic sales.

The analysts said Toyota's domestic car market share was 40 percent in April.

They said the company is expected to remodel its best-selling "Corolla" car this month, which will boost its domestic sales.

They said Toyota's vehicle production in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1982, fell 0.9 percent to 1.53 million units from a year earlier following sluggish exports.

Analysts said output in the second half will rise about 2 percent from a year earlier to more than 1.65 million, mainly because of increased domestic sales.

The analysts said Toyota's domestic car market share was 40 percent in April.

They said the company is expected to remodel its best-selling "Corolla" car this month, which will boost its domestic sales.

They said Toyota's vehicle production in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1982, fell 0.9 percent to 1.53 million units from a year earlier following sluggish exports.

Analysts said output in the second half will rise about 2 percent from a year earlier to more than 1.65 million, mainly because of increased domestic sales.

The analysts said Toyota's domestic car market share was 40 percent in April.

They said the company is expected to remodel its best-selling "Corolla" car this month, which will boost its domestic sales.

They said Toyota's vehicle production in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1982, fell 0.9 percent to 1.53 million units from a year earlier following sluggish exports.

Analysts said output in the second half will rise about 2 percent from a year earlier to more than 1.65 million, mainly because of increased domestic sales.

The analysts said Toyota's domestic car market share was 40 percent in April.

They said the company is expected to remodel its best-selling "Corolla" car this month, which will boost its domestic sales.

They said Toyota's vehicle production in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1982, fell 0.9 percent to 1.53 million units from a year earlier following sluggish exports.

Analysts said output in the second half will rise about 2 percent from a year earlier to more than 1.65 million, mainly because of increased domestic sales.

The analysts said Toyota's domestic car market share was 40 percent in April.

They said the company is expected to remodel its best-selling "Corolla" car this month, which will boost its domestic sales.

They said Toyota's vehicle production in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1982, fell 0.9 percent to 1.53 million units from a year earlier following sluggish exports.

Analysts said output in the second half will rise about 2 percent from a year earlier to more than 1.65 million, mainly because of increased domestic sales.

The analysts said Toyota's domestic car market share was 40 percent in April.

They said the company is expected to remodel its best-selling "Corolla" car this month, which will boost its domestic sales.

They said Toyota's vehicle production in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1982, fell 0.9 percent to 1.53 million units from a year earlier following sluggish exports.

Analysts said output in the second half will rise about 2 percent from a year earlier to more than 1.65 million, mainly because of increased domestic sales.

The analysts said Toyota's domestic car market share was 40 percent in April.

They said the company is expected to remodel its best-selling "Corolla" car this month, which will boost its domestic sales.

They said Toyota's vehicle production in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1982, fell 0.9 percent to 1.53 million units from a year earlier following sluggish exports.

Analysts said output in the second half will rise about 2 percent from a year earlier to more than 1.65 million, mainly because of increased domestic sales.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

**ICCU**  
CONTAINERS SPA  
TRIESTE - ITALY

U.S. \$2,500,000  
Medium Term Facility

Managed By

**Unione Fiduciaria S.p.A.**  
SOCIETA' FIDUCIARIA DI SERVIZI DELLE BANCHE POPOLARI ITALIANE  
**Banca Popolare di Pordenone**  
**Bank (Cayman) Ltd.**

In co-operation with

Banca Antoniana di Padova e Trieste Banca Popolare di Milano  
Banca Popolare di Lodi Banca Popolare Udinese  
Cassa di Risparmio di Trieste

Funds Provided by

JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & Co.

Italian Paying Bank

Banca Popolare di Pordenone  
Banca d'America e d'Italia - Trieste Branch

Aprile 1983



## TWO FRONT ROW SEATS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE

If you purchased this Trib at a newsstand, you're already enjoying a rare bargain—the whole world in just a few tightly written, fact-packed pages. You're reading a product created by scores of journalists working day and night from dozens of distant datelines to bring you a compact compilation which can be purchased for the price of a cup of coffee.

But why not double the bargain? Enjoy twice as many newspapers with double the headlines, business trends, candid commentary, high fashion and comic strip hi-jinks, exciting sports and puzzling crosswords.

By subscribing to the International Herald Tribune for six months or a year, you save almost half the newsstand price on each copy. Up to 42% off, to be precise. Twice as many Tribs for your money.

Join the global who's who of thought-leader readers who turn to each morning's Trib for the latest in objectively reported world news, briskly written opinion, the day's closing business tabulations, buy-and-sell reports from the international market-place, at-the-stadium recaps of just-completed matches, what's happening in the world of culture—and all in an international perspective.

Double the value of the Trib by halving its price. Subscribe now so you don't miss a single issue. Major credit cards accepted. Just fill out the coupon below and mail. For maximum savings, subscribe for a full year. This cut-price subscription offer is for new subscribers only.

**Herald Tribune**

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel: 747.12.65 Tlx: 612832

Please circle below the time period and reduced subscription price selected.  
(Rates valid through August 31, 1983)

COUNTRY		1 year	6 months	3 months
Austria	A.S.B.	3,050	1,525	840
Belgium	S.F.P.	6,600	3,300	1,815
Denmark	D.K.R.	1,400	700	400
Finland	F.M.	1,080	540	300
France	F.F.	900	450	250
Germany	D.M.	1,080	540	300
Great Britain	£	72	36	20
Greece	Dr.	10,800	5,400	2,950
Ireland	£	90	45	25
Italy	L.	18,000	9,000	53,700
Luxembourg	L.F.	6,600	3,300	1,815
Netherlands	FL	450	225	124
Norway	N.S.R.	1,160	580	320
Portugal	E.S.R.	10,800	5,400	2,750
Spain	P.as.	16,200	8,130	4,480
Sweden	S.R.R.	1,160	580	320
Switzerland	S.F.P.	336	178	98
Rest Europe, North Africa, France				
France, U.S.A., French				
Polynesia, Middle East	\$	280	140	77
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin				
America, Gulf States, Asia	\$	100	195	107



## Tuesday's AMEX Closing Prices

shows in NH

[illegible]

## Notice of Annual General Meeting

The foregoing items may be approved by a majority of the shares cast on each item. Copies of the Annual Report of the Fund containing the Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1982 and form of proxy—available in English or German without cost to the Stockholder—may be obtained from the principal office of The Dreyfus Intercontinental Investment Fund N.V., Post Office Box N3712, Nassau, N.P., Bahamas Islands, from the offices of the Paying Agents listed below, or from

Holders of bearer shares will be admitted to the Meeting on presentation of their Certificates or presentation of a voucher which may be obtained from any of the Paying Agents listed below.

**Bowling Green Company Limited.**  
**Managing Director**

**Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited**  
23 Great Winchester Street,  
London EC2P 2AX,  
England.

**RoyWest Trust Corporation**  
(Bahamas) Limited  
Mutual Funds Department,  
P.O. Box N7786,  
Nassau, Bahama Islands.

**May 10, 1983**

<b>AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CO. S.A.</b>	<b>UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:</b>
— (m) Al-Mal Trust ..... \$ 129.93	— (d) Amica U.S. Sh ..... SF 36.00

[illegible]



## RCA Chief Credits Budget Cuts, Good Shows in NBC Turnaround

By Peter J. Boyer  
Los Angeles Times Service

BURBANK, California — When Thomson Bradshaw became chairman of a shaky RCA Corp. in July 1981, it was widely speculated that the company's floundering subsidiary, the National Broadcasting Co., would be a priority item on his agenda. Now, the speech of NBC as a centerpiece.

After a four-year slide in profit, NBC turned the corner in 1982, more than doubling its profit from \$48.1 million to \$107.9 million. Judging from first-quarter returns this year, it looks as though profit will double again in 1983.

Mr. Bradshaw said in a recent interview that two things had saved NBC: The network chairman, Giant Tinker, capped the spending spree that had bled NBC during the

hectic reign of Fred Silverman as president and, no less noteworthy an accomplishment, NBC's programs are better.

"Expenses have been brought under control at NBC," Mr. Bradshaw said. "Expenses increased only 5 percent in 1982. That is a remarkably low figure in that business. Also, the demographics changed, by design."

"This is not only the most important thing that happened to NBC in 1982, but the most important thing going on in network television."

"NBC programs are more popular among the 18-to-49-year-old audience and the urban audience, and advertisers like that."

He was referring to the strategy employed by Mr. Tinker and

NBC's programmer, Brandon Tartikoff, by which NBC is selling smaller audiences to advertisers for premium prices. The plan calls for creating a core of "class" programs, admired by a younger, more urban audience, and building on that with broad-appeal hits, such as NBC's new "The A-Team."

But the two elements of Mr. Tinker's reign that Mr. Bradshaw admires — a lean on spending and better programs — are sometimes in conflict. For example, NBC has been high on a proposed series called "Bay City Blues," an ensemble series in the fashion of the successful "Hill Street Blues." ("Bay City" came from the "Hill Street" source — MTM Productions, formerly owned by Mr. Tinker.)

But NBC would not pay what MTM said was needed to produce the show, and last week the network's deal with MTM dissolved. The production company is now shopping elsewhere for a deal for "Bay City Blues."

"Tinker was in the producing business," Mr. Bradshaw said. "He knew, as a producer, that there was a difference in dealing with the different networks. At some networks, they would look over your shoulder and watch your every move. He didn't like dealing with them, and neither did the other independent producers. His philosophy is to deal with the best producers, and let them go. That's what we've been doing. Letting them go — but within a budget. Obviously, we exercise control. As for RCA's involvement in the

volatile video universe, things get murky in the realm of "new technologies," such as pay TV, video cassettes and discs. Mr. Bradshaw seemed sure when speaking of RCA's place in video.

He is faced with a dilemma: On the one hand, RCA's recent study of the entertainment industry was startlingly bullish on the future of pay-cable TV. Among other things, the report concluded that "the new services and home-video technologies" will cut the three networks' share of the audience from 80 percent now to 60 percent by 1990.

On the other hand, there is RCA's recent experience in pay TV with The Entertainment Channel, which Mr. Bradshaw cites with a wince. The channel folded in March.



Thomson Bradshaw

## Continued Credit For Developing Countries Urged

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Leaders of industrialized countries should seek to prevent an "unraveling" of the world financial and trading systems by encouraging continued credit for developing countries and by stopping protectionism, according to the Overseas Development Council.

The council, a private group devoted to increasing U.S. understanding of developing countries, released a statement Monday aimed at participants in the Williamsburg, Virginia, economic summit later this month.

"To service their debt, developing countries must expand their exports," the statement said. "As for how the meeting here will contribute to the upcoming summit of the seven leading industrial states at the end of this month, Mr. Shultz noted that 'heads of state won't come at these issues with the sense of a solution in some kind of definitive sense. What they can contribute is a sense of the relationship among these issues and a greater understanding of how they affect the countries involved so that as they proceed with their own policies they do so with a greater sense of how the interactions are likely to be around the world.'"

At a briefing, Robert S. McNamara, the council's chairman, argued strongly against those who say that imprudent bankers should not be bailed out by taxpayer-supported agencies such as the International Monetary Fund. The world debt crisis was not caused by "gross errors" of banking judgment, nor were higher taxes a necessary result of expanded international aid, he said.

Rather, he said, developing countries were victims of a recession-induced decline in the volume of trade; a sharp deterioration in their terms of trade, which refers to the prices of a country's imports and exports; and much higher interest rates after inflation.

## OECD Officials Focus on Joblessness

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Senior government officials of the 24 member states of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development concluded their two-day annual meeting here Tuesday placing slightly more emphasis on fighting unemployment than they have in recent years.

But the economic portions of the final communiqué differ very little from those of last year. And once again there was no firm commitment by any member to alter policy as a result of the talks.

U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz told a press conference that the meeting showed a mutual determination to solve problems.

As for how the meeting here will contribute to the upcoming summit of the seven leading industrial states at the end of this month, Mr. Shultz noted that "heads of state won't come at these issues with the sense of a solution in some kind of definitive sense. What they can contribute is a sense of the relationship among these issues and a greater understanding of how they affect the countries involved so that as they proceed with their own policies they do so with a greater sense of how the interactions are likely to be around the world."

Mr. Shultz noted with satisfaction the ministers' determination to reverse protectionist trends.

A year ago, ministers were hoping that an anticipated economic expansion would result in a recovery in employment. This year, however, the ministers stated that their governments "intend... to promote job creation and higher employment" and to "take advantage of the room for growth, which is now emerging in an important part of the OECD area."

Tuesday's communiqué stated that they were "very concerned about the high and rising levels of unemployment" and were agreed that "ensuring the transition to sustained non-inflationary growth and higher employment is the central task of policy."

This policy, they agreed, needs to be "set firmly in a medium-term framework" which will "call for flexibility in the implementation of

policies when circumstances require."

For some economists attending the meeting, this commitment to flexibility is the meat of the agreement. Up to now, governments, to remain credible in their anti-inflation fight, have been obliged to apply policy rigidly, and this rigidity itself is now seen as the obstacle to renewed growth.

The ministers were agreed that not all member countries are in a position to foster higher domestic growth. "In some [unspecified] countries, accounting for about 20 percent of OECD GNP, further progress against inflation is required" and they were advised to persevere in their battle while countries accounting for another 10 percent of the area's GNP were advised to get their "very high" rates of inflation under control.

The other countries, who account for 70 percent of output within the OECD area, were advised to adopt a monetary policy that would "allow for output growth which is sustainable over the medium term," the communiqué stated. Fiscal policy, however, needs to be tightened. "Structural budget deficits need to be reduced to make room for investment needed to sustain growth and employment," it stated.

But U.S. Treasury Secretary

Donald Regan warned at Tuesday's session that making headway in reducing the U.S. budget deficit will be a "long, slow process."

French Finance Minister Jacques Delors urged the OECD to call a special autumn session of ministers to discuss in detail the structural and cyclical deficits and methods to deal with them. OECD Secretary General Emile van Lennep, whose part-time term has been extended to mid-1984, said the French proposal received some support in the meeting and would be studied by the organization.

The ministers also agreed to "work to resolve the international debt problems in a trade-expansionary way." But their emphasis that "adjustment by debtor countries" is a prerequisite to any resolution of the problem was a clear message that the now wholesale bailout of the debtor nations is in prospect.

Efforts to get ministers to endorse a call on the International Monetary Fund to tap private capital markets to enhance its lending capability died in the early preparatory stages of this meeting. And the final communiqué omitted the specific language of an earlier draft that had promised that "multilateral lending institutions will be making proposals for increasing their lending capacity."

World Bank vice president

Munir P. Benjenk, however, warning that the downturn in commercial bank lending to developing countries "most likely... is still not played out," called on governments to allow his institution to do more than it is now to help finance developing countries.

The bank two years ago was ordered by its board of directors (treasury secretaries and finance ministers) to limit its lending to a total of \$60 billion in the 1982-86 period. This lending restriction has limited the bank's borrowings in the major capital markets of the world to some \$10 billion a year.

But Mr. Benjenk estimated that the bank could easily borrow at least another \$3 billion a year without any impairment to its triple-A credit rating or its relative cost of funds.

"The crisis is now," Mr. Benjenk said in an interview. "And the cost to member governments will be nothing." At worst, he said, it might bring forward by several months the increase in its capital scheduled to be sought in 1985. But that capital increase should not pose a budgetary burden on member countries, he added, because the amount of the increase actually paid in by the bank's owners is usually only a fraction of the nominal value.

## Nuclear Utilities Deal New Blows

(Continued from Page 9)

These actions, taken together, reflect a growing determination on the part of the state and local governments to play a larger role in present and future nuclear-power operations.

It comes against a backdrop of mounting environmental activism in protest of the industry, rapidly escalating construction costs, and expanding regulations on plant construction that have extended the time required to build a nuclear plant to an average of 12 years.

"A utility manager isn't afraid of spending \$10 billion. But he is afraid of not knowing how much he is going to have to spend," said

Mr. Toskus of Commonwealth Edison.

The Atomic Industrial Forum, which has championed the nuclear industry in hearings before state and federal government agencies, said that since 1980, while the ground has not been broken for a single new plant, utility companies have canceled 40 nuclear-reactor construction projects, many of them after huge investments. The group, which had projected in the mid-1970s that half the nation's electricity would come from nuclear plants by the end of the century, estimates that the nuclear industry will produce only 25 percent of electricity demand.

Mr. Toskus of Commonwealth Edison.

The Atomic Industrial Forum, which has championed the nuclear industry in hearings before state and federal government agencies, said that since 1980, while the ground has not been broken for a single new plant, utility companies have canceled 40 nuclear-reactor construction projects, many of them after huge investments. The group, which had projected in the mid-1970s that half the nation's electricity would come from nuclear plants by the end of the century, estimates that the nuclear industry will produce only 25 percent of electricity demand.

It comes against a backdrop of mounting environmental activism in protest of the industry, rapidly escalating construction costs, and expanding regulations on plant construction that have extended the time required to build a nuclear plant to an average of 12 years.

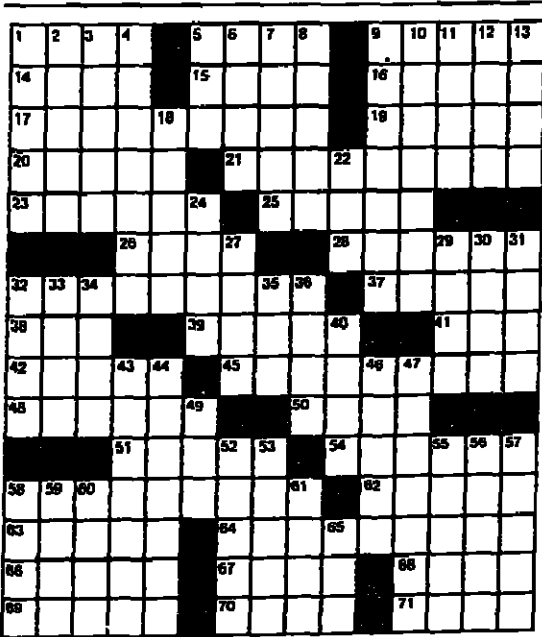
"A utility manager isn't afraid of spending \$10 billion. But he is afraid of not knowing how much he is going to have to spend," said

### Grains

Grains				
WHEAT				
5,000 lbs minimum; dollars per bushel				
May	1.53 1/2	1.54 1/4	1.55 1/4	1.53 1/2
Jul	1.62	1.62	1.58	1.61
Sep	1.72	1.72	1.68 1/4	1.70 1/4
Dec	1.87	1.87	1.83 1/4	1.85 1/4
Mar	1.97	1.98	1.94 1/4	1.98
May	4.02	4.02	3.99	4.02



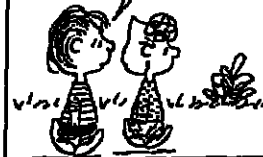
CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- 1 Paper
  - 5 "Nobody" —
  - 9 Car's Simon
  - 13 Feminine
  - 14 Singing voice
  - 15 Feminine
  - 16 Young book
  - 17 "Fair play"
  - 18 Tropical vine
  - 20 Revision
  - 21 Part of Ed.D.
  - 22 Meat
  - 23 Excess of solar
  - 24 Close
  - 25 Squinted
  - 26 Ancient
  - 27 Thrust
  - 28 A Stogie
  - 29 Squinted
  - 30 Bourgeois
  - 31 Nymph on Mt. Ida
  - 32 Forever
  - 33 Nut
  - 34 Uprising
  - 35 "Carmen" or "Norma"
- DOWN**
- 1 One who seeds
  - 2 Escape
  - 3 Barely aware
  - 4 Treasure State
  - 5 Soc. girl
  - 6 Plains Indian
  - 7 Musical
  - 8 Arrangement
  - 9 Soothed
  - 10 Chip
  - 11 Tail
  - 12 Fort
  - 13 Ollie's sidekick
  - 14 Property, e.g.
  - 15 Weight
  - 16 Allowance
  - 17 Function
  - 18 Iran coin
  - 19 Base
  - 20 Contradict
  - 21 Frenzied
  - 22 Byproduct of
  - 23 Burley malt
  - 24 Couvened
  - 25 Old road
  - 26 Where ships
  - 27 Deviation from
  - 28 Kellie (on)
  - 29 The time being
  - 30 Topped out
  - 31 Neptune, to a
  - 32 Age or cure
  - 33 Sky blue
  - 34 Sleeplike
  - 35 Fore-and-aft
  - 36 Soothed
  - 37 Discreet
  - 38 Hayfork
  - 39 Environment
  - 40 Evening, in
  - 41 Property, e.g.
  - 42 She was born
  - 43 Animal doc

PEANUTS

THE RESEARCH THEY'RE DOING THESE DAYS ON FINDING OLD SUNKEN SHIPS IS AMAZING



SOME PEOPLE THINK THERE MAY EVEN BE SUNKEN SHIPS FROM THE WAR OF 1812 RIGHT AROUND HERE...



I SUPPOSE ONE THEORY IS AS GOOD AS ANOTHER



I SUPPOSE ONE THEORY IS AS GOOD AS ANOTHER



BLONDIE

NOW RAISE BOTH LEGS



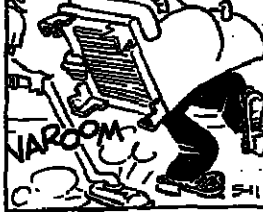
NOW LIFT THE CHAIR



NOW PICK UP YOUR LEFT FOOT



NOW PICK UP BOTH FEET

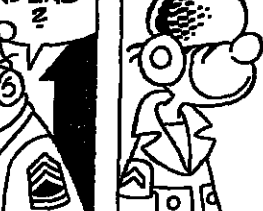


BETTY BAILEY

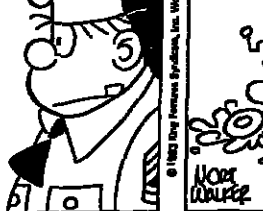
HOW DO YOU LIKE MY HELMET I INVENTED... BUILT-IN ANTENNA AND EARPHONES



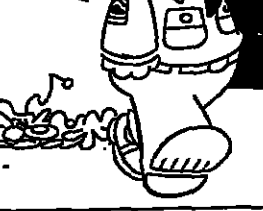
BUT HOW WOULD YOU HEAR MY ORDERS?



EVEN EDISON HAD A FEW FAILURES

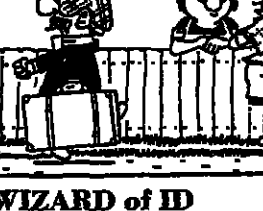


EVEN EDISON HAD A FEW FAILURES



ANDY CAPP

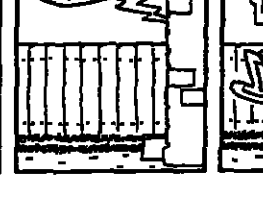
GOOD RIDDANCE TO YOU, RUBE



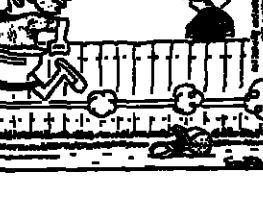
YOU'LL BE SORRY



EEEK!!



IT'S RIGHT, RUBE—THE SEVERANCE MONEY'S TAKEN!



WIZARD OF ID

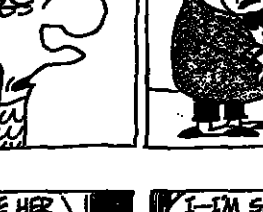
I HAVE A WARRANT FOR YOUR ARREST!



WHAT'S THE CHARGE?



OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE

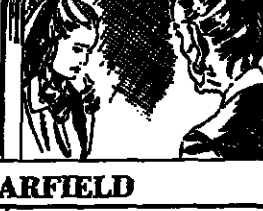


—BUT, I'M AN ATTORNEY!



REX MORGAN

I THINK IT BETTER GO BACK AND BE SURE MY MOTHER IS ALL RIGHT, MELISSA



I'M TALKING ON THE PHONE TO A DOCTOR WHO WILL COME OUT TO SEE HER, DENISE!



IT MIGHT MAKE HER MAD IF A DOCTOR COMES TO SEE HER!



I-I'M SORRY! I'M SURE MOM WILL BE OKAY!

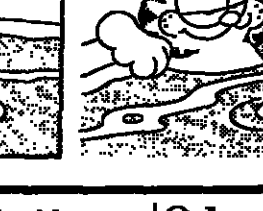


GARFIELD

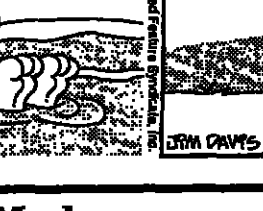
THIS IS THE ONLY WAY TO SPEND A SUNNY AFTERNOON



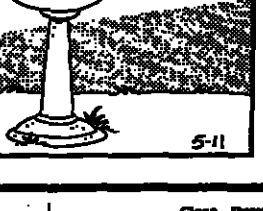
ALL YOU NEED IS A SWIMMING POOL



AND A GOOD IMAGINATION



AND A GOOD IMAGINATION



BOOKS

BARCAT SKIPPER

Tales of a Tangier Island Waterman

By Larry S. Chowning

155 pp. \$11.95

Tidewater Publishers, Box 456, Centerville, Md.

Reviewed by John N. Cole

A BRONZE plaque bolted to the wall of Fairbanks Tackle Store on Tilghman Island on Maryland's Eastern Shore reads: "In memory of the Hayruss IV, lost off Tilghman Island February 9, 1979. Capt. Garland C. Phillips, George Cummins, T.R. Cummins, Rusty Cummins, Muir Cummins."

Who was dedicated to conservation and the restoration of rockfish in the Bay. May all who read this tablet be inspired to carry on their work."

Five watermen, working Chesapeake Bay on one of the largest, newest, best-equipped power boats on the Eastern Shore. Yet the Bay never hesitated. Backing to the northwest, the wind pushed at the bay's shoal waters with all its winter fury. Snow piled from bulging, black cumulus that brought the wind, sea made up so quickly there was no running from them.

Chowning would have heard about the Hayruss IV because in those days he was talking with his friend Elmer Crockett, a native of Tangier Island. And Crockett, a waterman for all his 80 years, was telling Chowning the stories that are collected in the pages of this slim, intense book that rings with the rhythm and the simplicity of the bay's fishing community.

Chowning acts as a transposer, not an intruder. There is no hint of his presence anywhere in the pages. He listens hard to Crockett, stays true to the unaffected poetry of the waterman's narrative and gathers the tales like shad from a net, piling them silver-bright and fresh into the small basket of this book.

Crockett talks of his days as a young waterman in the '30s, "times were hard then" is a phrase that appears often. And the topics take on from the '20s and '30s and beyond are the same as those reflected by the plaque in Fairbanks Tackle Store: life and death, the weather, the catch and the tapestry of wild and natural presences that include watermen as well as waterfowl, fish, crabs and oysters.

Crockett's recollections sail on the bill of his language, the liquid simplicity of his vision. He does not qualify, does not complicate or rationalize. He and his fellow watermen have the unaffected integrity that comes at once from their isolation as islanders, as watermen and as the maintainers of a relationship with the bay and its natural presences that has spanned a dozen generations and has persisted in the face of pressures for change that would long ago have overwhelmed a community of lesser values.

Life and death are interwoven, inseparable. Recalling a hard winter on Tangier, Crockett says: "The only one to get real sick was old Uncle Dick Spence. He was my granddaddy's gunning partner. He died toward the middle of the freeze. The ground was frozen solid. They couldn't bury him. Some men took Uncle Dick and put him in an old deserted house in Canada, where he kept until the ground thawed."

On watermen and the weather: "Part of being a waterman in those days was to have to contend with the weather. In time of tragedy everybody was your friend on Tangier. We all tried to look after one another."

Elmer Crockett talks in a voice seldom heard in the United States these days. We owe Larry Chowning our gratitude for what he has done to catch the words for all of us. For even the bay, and its watermen, now, at last, seem to have come to a beginning of their end. The waterman's ways of life and death can sink like the Hayruss IV, and we'll need histories of what once was, histories as true as "Barcat Skipper."

John N. Cole is the author of "Striper," "In Maine" and other books. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	THE LITTLE DRUMMER GIRL	by John F. Carr	1
2	CHRISTINE	by Stephen King	2
3	WHITE GOLD WILDER	by Stephen R. Donaldson	3
4	VOICE OF THE BEAK	by Taylor Caldwell	4
5	THE LONESOME GODS	by Louis L'Amour	5
6	BANKER	by Dick Francis	6
7	ANCIENT EVENINGS	by Norman Mailer	7
8	THE DELTA STAR	by Joseph Wambaugh	8
9	HEARTBEAT	by Nora Ephron	9
10	THE VALLEY OF BONES	by Jean M. Auel	10
11	THE MIST OF AVALON	by Marion Zimmer Bradley	11
12	MASTER OF THE GAME	by Sidney Sheldon	12
13	ICEBREAKER	by John Gardner	13
14	SPACE	by James A. Michener	14
15	THE COLOR PURPLE	by Alice Walker	15

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE diagramed deal posed problems for both East and South. At most tables in a pairs contest, South reached three no-trump after East had overcalled in spades.

At first sight it seems that South can make nine tricks if the defense works on spades, but East may be able to take five.

The right play for East is to play the spade queen on dummy's jack at the first trick. If South wins and works on clubs, West will be able to play his remaining spade and East will gain the lead with the club king after the spades are established.

The declarer found the correct counter of allowing the spade queen to win. East then made things easy by continuing with the ace and nine of spades, and South established clubs, making three tricks in that suit together with two spades, two hearts and two diamonds. The heart queen withered on the vine, but that did not matter. And playing diamonds at the second trick would be no improvement.

Matters would have been more interesting if East had shifted to a heart after his spade queen was allowed to win. There are various lines for the declarer, but there does not seem to be any way in which he can make nine tricks against the best defense.

West led the spade seven.

North (D)

South (C)

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South

West

East

North

South



## SPORTS

## Cup Final: Past and Future and Present Tension

**International Herald Tribune**  
GOTEBORG, Sweden — Paths of sporting history, and perhaps future realms of fantasy and reality, will converge here Wednesday.

The majestic pull of Sweden's northern port is created by the European Cup Winners' Cup final match between the legendary Real Madrid and the first-timers from Aberdeen.

Fishing boats in the North Sea have altered course for Göteborg, and Orkney ferry services have been suspended while sea-going vessels are commandeered. With Yankee cousins from the oil rigs aboard, some 12,000 Aberdeenians have formed Operation Europe, by sea and air.

It is the first such night in their club's history.

The Spaniards, of course, are more practiced.

This is Madrid's 11th European final, and with four European trophies and six Latin American ones, the club's record is equal to that of the first-timers from Aberdeen.

The outstanding question: Will the occasion lift or suppress the young players of Aberdeen, some of whom are only teenagers?

Because if their nerve is strong enough, Aberdeen can certainly win.

It is so after consultation with Laurie Cunningham, the only Briton ever to wear Real Madrid's famous white.

"The strange thing about the Latin temperament," says Cunningham, "is that if opponents attack, Real come immediately out of their shells. Action and reaction."

And possibly the strange thing about Cunningham, currently on loan from Madrid to Manchester United, is that he has willingly supplied Aberdeen with a dossier on Spanish colleagues to whom he may yet return.

And while a player's insight is never truly objective, the first-person Cunningham's advice sounds logical enough.

"If our opponents scored a goal straight away," he said, "Real Madrid would be thrown off balance. It could upset us."

Music, I'm sure, to the ears of Aberdeen manager Alex Ferguson. His team, after his own instincts, is far more impressive in going for the throat of the enemy than in trying to defend its own.

Ferguson, a rebel-rousing center-forward in his playing days, is of an era of Scotsmen whose soccer ideals were framed by the indelible patina of Real Madrid's 7-3 European Cup triumph over Eintracht Frankfurt, played at Hampden Park in Glasgow in 1960.

Indeed, until the current final round, the 41-year-old manager who has coached virtually the entire Aberdeen side since their school days, made a habit of telling his players in prematch talks:

"Get out there and run them — it's not Real Madrid you're facing."

This time, it is. But not the Real Madrid of that magical time, although it is managed by the great center-forward Alfredo Di Stefano, who engineered that 1960 performance.

"To us," says Aberdeen's Mark McGhee, "it's pretty much a name of the past." McGhee is a striker.

**ROB HUGHES**  
(arguing nowadays for center-forward) who has bagged six of his club's 24 European goals this season.

He thinks his pals have laid the ghost of reputations. "We've taken on Bayern Munich," he reasons, "and they were great names of Europe as well."

How true, even though Aberdeen's precocious midfielders Neale Cooper and Neil Simpson looked overawed as, early in the quarterfinal, the Scots conceded two goals to Bayern.

Yet the teenagers blossomed as Aberdeen overhauled the West Germans to win, 3-2. They bloomed for three reasons: the calm leadership of defender Willie Miller, the never-say-die attacking of Peter Weir, Eric Black and McGhee — and Ferguson's tactical switch.

Those ghosts of the past so pervasive Aberdeen, what must it be like living with them in Madrid?

Real for 30 years has had the power and glory — and cash — to lure stars from any country it chose. Hence Puskas and Di Stefano, hence Gmüther Neizer and Paul Breitner.

"It is an obligation to play better for Madrid than anywhere else in the world," Neizer once told me. That obligation is now shared by Dutchman Johnny Metgod, who marshals the Real defense, and the tough but technically astute West German Uli Stielicke.

Throwing defensive caution to the north wind, the manager substituted two men; one reserve, John McMaster, composed the midfield, while another, John Hewitt, scored the winning goal.

Playing that night, but by no means as physically fit as he promises to be here, was Aberdeen's most thrilling artist, Gordon Strachan.

His red hair takes the eye as his instincts carry him to the heart and throat of defenses. As a kid, he dreamed that he belonged to Real Madrid and, although he is far too young to have seen the man in action, he kitted himself out in all-white and imagined he was Real's Ferenc Puskas — the greatest left foot of all time.

If those ghosts of the past so pervasive Aberdeen, what must it be like living with them in Madrid?

Real for 30 years has had the power and glory — and cash — to lure stars from any country it chose. Hence Puskas and Di Stefano, hence Gmüther Neizer and Paul Breitner.

"It is an obligation to play better for Madrid than anywhere else in the world," Neizer once told me. That obligation is now shared by Dutchman Johnny Metgod, who marshals the Real defense, and the tough but technically astute West German Uli Stielicke.

Not for the first time, Stielicke starts a major final handicapped by injury, but in any event, Madrid's true matchwinners are Carlos Santillana, the veteran goal-scorer, and Juanito, the explosive little ferret at his side.

Between them, those two have contributed 11 of Real's 17 European goals this season. Santillana with his instincts for being in the right place at the right time. Juanito, a true Latin liable to take over a grand occasion with his marvelous dribbling skills from the right — or to disgrace the scene with his volatile temper.

For the game's sake, we must hope Juanito's mood is creative and that the near-criminal thuggery that exists in most Spanish sides is subdued. Juanito and the hard men Francisco Banea and Isidoro San José have served more suspensions between them than all the Aberdeen squad members have in their careers.

That sour note is not introduced by journalistic cynicism. It is more in response to Di Stefano's disingenuous statement — "Aberdeen are tough and violent" — based on seeing Aberdeen's response to one physical match against Celtic.

Come off it, Di Stefano. Few Scotsmen ever run away from a fight, but those words are hypocritical and you know it. After the hide-

ous fouls perpetrated across Europe by Barcelona, Valencia and Madrid last winter, the Italian referee must know it too. So please cut out the intimidation in word and deed. Show us skill.



Laurie Cunningham  
— Real dossier.

ous fouls perpetrated across Europe by Barcelona, Valencia and Madrid last winter, the Italian referee must know it too. So please cut out the intimidation in word and deed. Show us skill.

A strong throw by left fielder George Foster and a sure tag by Met catcher Ron Reynolds nailed José Cruz at home in Monday's second inning at Houston. But the Astros won, 6-4.

## Rogers Subdues Braves on 6-Hitter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**ATLANTA** — Steve Rogers pitched a six-hitter and delivered a run-scoring single as Montreal edged the Braves, 5-3, here Monday night. Rogers (5-1) raised his lifetime record against Atlanta to 12-9, including 10 of his last 11 decisions, but had not won in six previous starts.

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

The Expos scored twice off Rick Camp (3-3) in the second inning. They loaded the bases when Al Oliver singled, Gary Carter walked and Tim Lincecum blooped a single to center. After Chris Speier struck out, Bryan Little's sacrifice fly scored Oliver and Rogers followed with his RBI single.

The Expos scored in the fifth when Tim Lincecum walked, stole second and came home on the third of Warren Cromartie's five hits. Carter hit his fifth home run of the year in the eighth, and singles by Raines and Cromartie plus a throwing error by shortstop Rafael Ramirez gave the Expos a run in the ninth.

Cromartie, who had hits in his last two at-bats in his previous game, tied club records with five hits in a game and seven consecutive hits.

The Braves added a run in the seventh when Chris Chambliss tripled and scored on Glenn Hubbard's single and another in the ninth on Chambliss's sixth homer of the season.

Astros 6, Mets 4  
In Houston, Phil Garner's two-out, two-run double highlighted a five-run fifth and Frank LaCorte pitched four innings of one-hit ball to lead the Astros past New York, 6-4. Trailing, 4-0, the Astros sent nine batters to the plate in the fifth to rout rookie Rick Ownby (6-5).

Dodgers 4, Cubs 3  
In Los Angeles, Ken Landreaux, who earlier had hit a home run in the score, beat out an infield

single with two out in the ninth to drive in Bill Russell and give the Dodgers a 4-3 verdict over Chicago.

Giants 5, Cardinals 4  
In San Francisco, pinch hitter Dave Bergman singled in the second of two ninth-inning runs that gave the Giants their sixth consecutive victory, a 5-4 decision over St. Louis.

Pirates 5, Padres 3  
In San Diego, Jason Thompson's fifth hit of the game, a two-run double in the 14th, helped Pittsburgh break a five-game losing streak with a 5-3 victory over the Padres.

Red Sox 8, Angels 2  
In the American League, in Boston, Bob Stanley pitched 6 1/2 innings of shutout relief as the Red Sox downed California, 8-2. In lowering his league-leading earned-run average to 1.11, Stanley improved his record to 3-2. Reid Nichols went 4-for-4 with a homer, two doubles and two RBIs. Wade Boggs batted in the winners' other two runs. In his last seven outings, comprising 15% scoreless innings, Stanley is 2-0 with five saves.

Mariners 6, Orioles 4  
In Baltimore, rookie Jamie Allen hit his second major-league home run and had three RBIs to spark Seattle to a 6-4 decision over the Orioles.

Blue Jays 6, White Sox 1  
In Chicago, Willie Upshaw and Alfredo Griffin drove in two runs each in a six-run sixth to back the three-hit pitching of Luis Lee as Toronto beat the White Sox, 6-1. Cliff Johnson homered for Toronto and Carlton Fisk for Chicago.

Monday's Baseball Line Scores

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**  
Boston 16, Yankees 10  
Detroit 10, Tigers 7  
Chicago 10, White Sox 1  
Toronto 6, Blue Jays 1  
Seattle 6, Mariners 4  
Oakland 12, Athletics 5  
Houston 6, Astros 4  
Los Angeles 4, Cubs 3  
San Francisco 5, Giants 4  
California 2, Angels 2

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**  
Atlanta 5, Braves 3  
Pittsburgh 5, Pirates 3  
Cincinnati 14, Reds 7  
St. Louis 4, Cardinals 4  
Philadelphia 10, Phillies 5  
New York 6, Mets 4  
San Diego 5, Padres 3  
Los Angeles 4, Dodgers 3  
Houston 6, Astros 4  
Chicago 4, Cubs 3  
San Francisco 5, Giants 4  
California 2, Angels 2

**Baseball Leaders**  
Batting (40 of 40): Schmidt, Phil, .344  
Pitching (40 of 40): Niekirk, Tom, 3.00  
Home Runs: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
RBI: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Stolen Bases: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Total Chances: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Errors: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Double Plays: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Strikeouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Walks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Hit by Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Caught Stealing: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Balks: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Passed Ball: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Wild Pitch: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Unassisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assisted Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Error: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Fielding Percentage: Schmidt, Phil, .999  
Putouts: Schmidt, Phil, 27  
Assists: Schmidt, Phil,



